

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union**Vol III No 185**24 September 1981*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Bovin Rejects U.S. Plans, 'Code of Nuclear Duel' [IZVESTIYA]	AA 1
Administration Course 'Alarming' U.S. Public [Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 16 Sep]	AA 1
Haig Fails To Achieve Missile Consensus in FRG [Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 17 Sep]	AA 2
Charges of Soviet Chemical Weapons Use Rejected [Svetolov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Sep]	AA 3
Pentagon Plans for TNF Deployment in Japan Hit [Golovin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Sep]	AA 4
American Public Alarmed by Delay in SALT Talks [PRAVDA 18 Sep]	AA 5
Report, Comment Mark New MBFR Talks in Vienna	AA 5
U.S. Envoy 'Anti-Soviet' [Agafonov, Mikheyev in IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]	AA 5
Soviet Delegation Arrives	AA 6
Tarov Assesses First Round	AA 6
PRAVDA Publishes Editorial Article on Neutron Bomb [12 Sep]	AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reviews Socialist Foreign Policy [Monin, 17 Sep]	BB 1
---	------

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Gromyko UN Proposal Against Nuclear Catastrophe	CC 1
Letter to Waldheim	CC 1
Draft Declaration	CC 2
Gromyko Continues Meeting With Counterparts	CC 2
Polish Beam on Czyrek Talks	CC 2
Czyrek Lauds Soviet Proposals	CC 3
Japanese Counterpart	CC 3
Meeting With Lord Carrington	CC 3
Brazilian Foreign Minister	CC 4
TASS Correction on Fischer	CC 4
Favorable Reactions to Gromyko UN Speech Cited	CC 4
LATE REPORT: Joint Statement on Haig-Gromyko Talks	CC 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Polish-USSR Economic Talks	F 1
Soviet Imports Discussed [Warsaw]	F 1
Baybakov To Visit Katowice [Warsaw]	F 1
Solidarity's 'Counterrevolutionary' Leaders Scored	F 1
More on PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN Article on Poland [Chernyshev]	F 2

'Magnitogorsk' Workers Write to Polish Comrades	F 5
Ustinov Meets With Czechoslovak Defense Minister	F 6
Soviet-Hungarian TU Meeting Criticizes Solidarity	F 7
[TRUD 20 Sep]	

WESTERN EUROPE

Marchais, West Berliners React to Haig FRG Talks	G 1
[PRAVDA 17 Sep]	
'Political Lesson' in Schmidt's Visit to Austria	G 1
[Ostrogorskiy]	
FRG-Soviet Economic Commission Meets in Moscow	G 2
Tikhonov Greeting	G 3
PRAVDA Carries Statement on UK Labor Party Visit	G 4
France's Cheysson Gives Views on Mideast Talks	G 5
[PRAVDA 18 Sep]	

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

As-Sadat's Remarks on Afghan Arms Supplies Noted	H 1
Biryukov Statement	H 1
U.S.-Israeli 'Strategic Cooperation' Criticized	H 2
Yemeni Journalists Visit Turkmen SSR, Tour Farms	H 3
[Myakishev]	

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Inspiration for South African Angola Attack	J 1
[Kulik in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Sep]	
Namibia's National Liberation Forces 'Insuperable'	J 3
[Korovikov in PRAVDA 17 Sep]	
Sao Tome-Principe President Arrives for Vacation	J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Army Bases Pose 'Threat' to Latin America	K 1
Marshal Pstigo Attends Mexico Celebrations	K 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Sep]	
Cuban Minister Visits Moscow Health Center	K 2
Uzbek Experts Assist Havana Textile Factory	K 2
[Havana]	

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

8-Month Industrial Performance Figures Reported	S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 38]	
Delays in Food Industry Projects Criticized	S 5
[IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]	
Pavlodar-Chimkent Pipeline Ahead of Schedule	S 7
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Sep]	
Briefs: Oil Extraction	S 7

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA January-August Livestock Figures Reviewed [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 38]	T 1
CSA Reports Fall Harvest Progress, Weather Problems	T 3
Fall Harvest Report	T 3
Rain Slows Harvesting	T 3
RSFSR CSA Reports on Harvesting Progress	T 4
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 23 Sep	T 4
CPSU's Kunayev Tours Kazakh Agricultural Areas	T 5
Kisilev on Need for Agricultural Cadre Training	T 5
Romanov Addresses Plenum on Animal Husbandry	

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Publishes Ustinov Yelnya Speech [19 Sep]	V 1
--	-----

BOVIN REJECTS U.S. PLANS, 'CODE OF NUCLEAR DUEL'

LD231927 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--There is only one sensible alternative to the arms race--lessening of international tension, IZVESTIYA political news analyst Aleksandr Bovin writes today. The Soviet Union proposed many times that this path be taken.

However, the article says, the advent to power of the Reagan administration marked a sharp turn of U.S. foreign policy to the right--from detente to heightening of tension. The United States is now preparing for "limited" wars of three types. The first "limited" war implies the use of conventional weapons only, for instance, in the Persian Gulf area. Secondly, the "limited" war with the use of tactical nuclear weapons, for instance, in Western Europe. And thirdly, the so-called "limited strategic nuclear war", that is a "limited" exchange of "pinpoint" strikes between the Soviet Union and the United States. There is a sufficient number of carefully elaborated "scenarios" of such wars, the Americans, of course, always being the winners.

"One cannot but doubt that the real course of military actions will correspond to the Pentagon's plans", Aleksandr Bovin points out. "First of all, any variant of 'limited' war can have any meaning only if the other side accepts the same 'rules of the game'. But this cannot be proved. Since the vital interests of the security of the Soviet Union will be concerned, it will proceed from its own possibilities and calculations which can hardly be reduced to the 'code of nuclear duel'. Secondly, even the most refined study room scheme cannot claim that it will withstand the test of reality".

"It is not the Soviet Union which threatens America," the news analyst stresses. "It is threatened by its own politicians and strategists who push the country step by step to the brink of an abyss. For any, even the most 'limited' war can become a detonator of a universal explosion. America will perish. But this is a weak consolation. It is important that nobody perish. It means it is necessary to reach accord. This is precisely what the Soviet Union has for long and persistently been proposing."

ADMINISTRATION COURSE 'ALARMING' U.S. PUBLIC

PM231205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 4

[Dispatch from correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "On the Threshold of a Disquieting Fall"]

[Excerpt] September--An important feature of the past year has been the country's increasing recognition of the exceptional danger posed by the [U.S.] administration's vehemently militarist and anti-Soviet course and Washington's open reliance on brute force in international relations. Although the militarists are still managing to mesmerize a considerable proportion of the country's population with chauvinist propaganda, the administration's course is causing increasing concern and unrest among a broad cross section of the public. This alarm has been particularly in evidence in recent weeks since the administration, obsessed with the idea of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, embarked on the path of producing one of the most monstrous of all means of mass annihilation--the neutron weapon.

As well-known publicist Herbert Aptheker points out, the Washington strategists' decision to produce the neutron weapon is a further step along the road of continuing an inhuman and immoral policy aimed at preparing for a nuclear war. As early as the spring of 1946, he writes, President Truman decided that "the atom bomb will be the linchpin of future U.S. strategic planning," and in November 1958 the State Department tried to bestow a sort of "absolution" on atomic maniacs in the event of mass-annihilation weapons being used. Replying to a question from the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, headed at that time by Senator Hubert Humphrey, the State Department made the following statement: "It is in the interests of the United States that the general public should be aware of the fact that nuclear weapons are in themselves no different from other weapons from the standpoint of international morality."

Some 22 years later this was followed by Presidential Directive 59, whereby in its strategic plans the United States must proceed from the premise of "being in a position to wage a protracted but limited nuclear war." The new administration, Aptheker writes, is now methodically carrying on this policy line, adding to its own plans new facilities for "winning" a thermonuclear war.

A realization of the mortal danger which nuclear weapons entail is prompting the peace-loving U.S. public and sober-minded Americans of all political persuasions to sound the alarm. "Stop before it is too late" and "stop the madness" is the thrust of the protests. "The decision to produce the neutron weapon discredits our government and our democracy since it was made not as a result of a sober analysis of our national security needs but in the interests of a group of arms manufacturers," declared the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, whose membership numbers around 1 million. Along with 2 in 10 of the country's public organizations, the association sent the President a letter demanding that the decision to produce the neutron bomb be reviewed and that arms control talks be started immediately.

The same call to listen to reason is now being sounded by many distinguished Americans in public life. The sharp criticism of the new administration's foreign policy course by F. Church, former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has attracted widespread attention here. Pointing out the urgent need for mutual strategic arms reductions and the futility of U.S. attempts to achieve nuclear superiority, F. Church said: "In the thermonuclear age there really is only one reality: No one can win a nuclear war." People of good will in the United States are stepping up their opposition to a new upward spiral in the arms race.

...Nervous and uneasy and filled with misgivings, fears and trepidation is how America is starting the fall this year.

HAIG FAILS TO ACHIEVE MISSILE CONSENSUS IN FRG

PM231459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants report under the rubric "On International Themes":
"Counter to the Scenario"]

[Text] Bonn--The guest was carefully protected from contacts and his itinerary was kept secret. This was no accident. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's brief stay in the FRG and his lightning visit to West Berlin were accompanied at all stages by stormy anti-American demonstrations.

From the viewpoint of the ordinary citizen, A. Haig was an uninvited guest in the FRG. Why did he visit the banks of the Rhine? FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote that even in Bonn people were asking: Is the U.S. secretary of state's visit really necessary now? But Washington was in a hurry. Too many cracks had appeared recently in the edifice of U.S.-West German relations.

At the concluding press conference in Bonn, A. Haig and FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher used the same expressions to praise the commonality of the two countries' "fundamental interests." On the eve of the U.S. secretary of state's visit fervent assurances of friendship and loyalty were sent to Washington from the banks of the Rhine. In brief, the visit's scenario envisaged a show of the desired unity of the two main NATO allies. A. Haig's arrival was to weaken the anti-American feelings in the FRG and to persuade the public that the United States is ready for talks on curbing the arms race.

However, the guest treated Bonn's scenario most unceremoniously. The gist of his statements was that talks would be successful only when NATO's "missile decision" had been implemented and medium-range weapons had been "modernized." Haig rejected the "zero option," that is, the refusal to deploy Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe. He thereby reaffirmed that for the United States NATO's "dual" decision has one meaning exclusively--to achieve the deployment of the new missiles and, with them, strength and diktat.

This frankness was a slap in the face to those Bonn officials who had nurtured illusions regarding the U.S. readiness to conduct talks.

In order to justify the virtual U.S. rejection of serious talks on the basis of the sides' parity and identical security, the transatlantic guest resorted to hackneyed anti-Soviet attacks and intimidations using the alleged "Soviet threat" and also to absurd fabrications regarding the Soviet Union's use of...chemical warfare means in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

In the very first hours of the visit it became obvious that the premiere had flopped. A. Haig did not put forward a single constructive proposal and did not express the desire to examine seriously the problems affecting the FRG's vital interests. That is why no mutual obeisances could conceal the serious differences between hosts and guests on existing questions of security, East-West relations, economics and finances.

And so the U.S. secretary of state's visit, which was conceived as a manifestation of the constructive spirit of the U.S.-West German alliance, has in fact developed into an action fueling tension in Europe, while Haig's "principled statement" still smacked of cold war.

CHARGES OF SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE REJECTED

PM240951 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 3

["Our Commentary" by V. Svetolov: "The Alchemy of Lies"]

[Text] Moves in favor of building up the U.S. Armed Forces' chemical potential have been revived in the West. This is being done according to a tried and tested pattern that is used whenever it is necessary to cover up the Pentagon's latest military programs. U.S. intentions and plans are being depicted by U.S. propaganda--and not only U.S. propaganda--as a response to the other side's "actions" or to the "potential threat" from it. It is now being claimed, without any grounds or evidence, that the Soviet Union "is preparing to use war gas." It is stated, moreover, that Soviet-made chemical weapons are "already being tested in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea."

Provocative reports of this type were first made by newspapers and then taken up by "experts" and generals. Now U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and his staffers in the diplomatic department are trying their strength in the field of slander. They are intimidating the public by saying that they have received the "results of an analysis" which provides "preliminary confirmation" of the use of toxins in Southeast Asian conflicts. They intend to inform the United Nations of this "analysis."

Repeating a lie even 100 times will not make it true. Insinuations of this kind, per se, do not warrant refutation. So-called experts, not to mention the Western press, do not and cannot have objective data on the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons, since no such facts exist. If the Western countries' populations are occasionally brainwashed with propaganda poison, it is not without purpose.

On the one hand, the need still exists to divert public attention from the barbarous use of chemical weapons on a colossal scale against the peoples of Indochina. Its consequences are still having an effect on the natural conditions, economic activity and, most importantly, the health of the population of a whole series of regions of the countries of the Indochina Peninsula. The effect of U.S. toxins has been felt by almost 1.3 million Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchians.

Saboteurs and bandits have frequently been caught redhanded in Afghanistan with chemical grenades stamped "Made in the United States." These U.S. chemical weapons have been demonstrated to foreign journalists. People in Kabul well remember the incidents in which pupils at a number of the capital's schools were poisoned by toxic gas, also made in the United States.

Let us note that for some reason Western press representatives were not interested in these facts. Obviously there must have been prompting by U.S. officials who decided that since it was impossible to deny the origin of the U.S. grenades captured from the Afghan saboteurs, it would be better to look bewildered and say that Washington did not know how these weapons, supplied to the shah's regime, could have come to be in Afghanistan. Thus another fact was confirmed. The weapons sent to the shah included war gas.

Washington also needed the present ballyhoo over chemical weapons to stem the rising tide of protests against the U.S. administration's decisions to produce so inhuman a weapon as the neutron weapon. The political alchemists are striving at all costs to divert public attention and are thus trying to establish an "interconnection" between chemical and neutron weapons. The latter, they say, are a response to a challenge from someone in the toxic chemicals sphere. The falsity and farfetched nature of such arguments are clear to everyone. The U.S. generals' position is also clear. Diplomatic and propaganda subtleties do not matter to them. Given them both neutron and chemical weapons.

The advocates of expanding chemical weapons arsenals use the same cannibalistic arguments as are used to justify the decision to produce the neutron weapon--ranging from the importance of "preserving property" to cheapness of manufacture. It is cynically stated that the production of toxic chemicals will require no bigger an outlay than the production of fertilizers or detergents of similar composition. Under pressure from the administration, U.S. legislators have earmarked extra resources for creating paralyzing nerve weapons.

In the main, the United States has used chemical weapons against developing countries. However, this in no way means that it does not have other plans. The FRG has long been used by the United States as an enormous chemical munitions dump. In the city of Pirmasens (Rheinland-Pfalz Land) alone 2,000 tons of toxic chemicals are stored. They could annihilate 1.2 billion people.

It took 50 years to induce the United States to adhere to the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of asphyxiating, poison or other similar gases and bacteriological weapons. Now in Geneva the United States is continuing to block the talks on chemical weapons and on banning this type of weapon of mass destruction and removing it once and for all from arsenals.

This U.S. stance at the talks is certainly no accident. Washington regards chemical weapons as part of the military potential which the United States would like to use at its own discretion. The U.S. fables about other people's "experiments" with chemical weapons are a symptom of the U.S. intention to take one more step in the arms race.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR TNF DEPLOYMENT IN JAPAN HIT

PM231221 Moscow KPASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 3

[TASS commentator V. Golovin article: "Pentagon's Sinister Designs"]

[Text] The sinister shadow of the U.S. cruise missiles has loomed over the Far East. After West Europe, Washington is "studying" the question of deploying in Japan and its adjacent waters the so-called theater nuclear forces [TNF] or, more simply, medium-range missiles. This was virtually admitted by Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda in the Diet recently. Even earlier Adm R. Long, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, stated this unambiguously in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI EVENING NEWS.

Washington is thus nurturing plans exceptionally dangerous to the cause of peace for the widescale deployment of nuclear weapons on the Japanese islands, which have become the Pentagon's most important bridgehead in Asia.

Washington obviously reckons that, 36 years after the atomic explosion over Hiroshima, Japan has had time to recover from what the Pentagon contemptuously terms its "nuclear allergy."

The first step in this direction was taken in May 1981 when, at talks in the United States with President R. Reagan, Prime Minister Z. Suzuki agreed for the first time to call the relations between the two countries "allied relations." According to Washington's logic, this will put Japan on a par with the United States' West European NATO partners and from there it is no distance to the extension of the decision to deploy the TNF on its territory.

Here there is specific mention of supplying cruise missiles for the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet based in Japan. In the opinion of the Washington strategists this should "facilitate" the task for the Tokyo leaders by opening up before them the way to the "gradual," less blatant renunciation of the ban on the import of nuclear weapons. The United States also acquires the opportunity to bring the TNF to the shores of the Indian Ocean, off which the aircraft carriers and frigates of the U.S. 7th Fleet now constantly patrol.

It is an open secret that this step will be the prelude to the deployment in Japan of medium-range missiles targeted against the USSR and the progressive Asian states. This dangerous playing with fire creates an enormous threat to peace and international security.

By turning Japan into a launchpad for TNF the United States intends to create in the Far East a further "buffer" in addition to Western Europe, which would be the first to receive a crushing retaliatory strike in the event of a global or local nuclear conflict unleashed by the Pentagon. The very existence of 117 million Japanese is thus made directly dependent on the criminal plans of the U.S. generals who are pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe.

However, such an unenviable fate does not suit the inhabitants of a country which has already experienced the horrors of atomic bombings. The leftwing parties and trade unions, the associations of peace champions and religious organizations and millions of ordinary Japanese are saying a firm "No!" to the madmen from the Pentagon.

AMERICAN PUBLIC 'ALARMED' BY DELAY IN SALT TALKS

PM211153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Call for Talks"]

[Text] New York, 17 Sep--The Reagan administration's deliberate delaying of the resumption of the Soviet-American SALT talks together with its simultaneous acceleration of military preparations is alarming the American public. Criticizing Washington's obstructionist stance, Isaacs, director of the council for a viable peace, writes in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists that it "reflects the administration's reluctance to recognize the realities of the nuclear age."

REPORT, COMMENT MARK NEW MBFR TALKS IN VIENNA

U.S. Envoy 'Anti-Soviet'

PM240905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Fact With Commentary": "Transparently Obvious"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by S. Agafonov and V. Mikheyev]

[Text] According to news agency reports, the "political scientist and expert on Eastern questions" Richard Staarr has been appointed the new head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna disarmament talks, which are to resume 24 September.

Recent speeches by representatives of the present White House administration have frequently contained declarations of Washington's supposed desire for dialogue, its readiness to hold talks and so forth. However, as events show, all this is just verbal camouflage behind which the policy of torpedoing and virtually wrecking the reaching of accords on the most urgent problems of modern international politics is being maintained as before.

The appointment of R. Starr to the post of head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna talks is further confirmation of this. This "expert on Eastern questions" is known to champion a particularly stern political course. He has worked for the subversive Radio Free Europe and served in the CIA. It is not hard to see what line will be pursued in Vienna by a U.S. delegation headed by a double-dyed anti-Soviet. The Vienna newspaper DIE PRESSE has pointed out with good reason that "Starr's appointment means that the Reagan administration intends to freeze the Vienna talks in the very near future."

Soviet Delegation Arrives

LD231422 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Vienna, 23 Sep TASS--A Soviet delegation arrived here today to participate in the 25th round of talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which are to resume on September 24.

The delegation is led by Ambassador Valerian Mikhailov.

Tarov Assesses First Round

LD231416 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 23 Sep 81

[TASS commentator Sergey Tarov: "Before the 25th Round of Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--Talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe are to be resumed in Vienna tomorrow.

During the first round, nineteen countries of East and West succeeded in reaching comparatively quickly concrete agreement on conducting the talks on the basis of the principle of undiminished security in order to reduce considerably the numerical strength of land troops and air forces as well as armaments, including nuclear weapons. Subsequently, they were able not only to clarify the positions of the sides but also make first steps towards bringing their positions on a number of aspects closer together. By the way, the negotiating partners did not make equal contributions in this matter. The line of the NATO countries which earlier too had been far from constructive, became tougher when the new Republican administration entered the White House. The Vienna talks were actually blocked through the fault of the USA. In its pursuit of military superiority for the USA and NATO over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, Western diplomacy is trying to secure unilateral military advantages to the detriment of the security of the socialist countries.

Needless to say, these are unrealistic designs. The Warsaw Treaty states which are sincerely interested in military detente, made a number of important compromise proposals to meet the West's wishes halfway. Among them was the agreement to set a collective ceiling for troops strength at 900,000 men for each side including 700,000 for ground troops of each side: the agreement that the land troops of the USSR be reduced by 20,000 and those of the USA by 13,000, in addition to the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 combat tanks and other equipment from the territory of the GDR. Other constructive ideas of the socialist countries concerning the stages, margin and the order of reductions, "collective freezing" of troop strength between stages, etc, also met the Western viewpoint.

But the Western side backed down on its own proposals on which it had been insisting for several years and began juggling, if not to say forging, statistics on the numerical strength of troops in an effort to present the matter as if the approximate parity in the numerical strength of the East-West armed forces in central Europe had been upset in favour of the Soviet Union. It is well-known however, that the Soviet Union, far from increasing the numerical strength of its troops and tanks, has considerably reduced it, whereas the Western side has been building up its forces. As a result, the NATO countries now have 991,000 troops and the Warsaw Treaty countries 979,000 troops.

As for the Western proposal on "collateral measures," they are nothing more than an attempt to put the cart before the horse. Control and verification measures are quite legitimate and they should become part of the agreement. But owing to the fault of the West, there is no agreement. The measures suggested by the NATO countries cannot but arouse surprise, to say the least, because they would like to include in the control zone not only the area of force reductions, i.e. central Europe, but also the territory extending far to the East, up to the western regions of the USSR.

The marathon talks in Vienna continue. The socialist countries intend to continue talks constructively and with a full sense of responsibility. Speaking at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that "if the Western countries continue to drag out the Vienna talks while increasing their military potential in Europe, the Soviet Union will have to take this fact into account."

PRAVDA PUBLISHES EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON NEUTRON BOMB

A comparison of the editorial article entitled "PRAVDA Assails Neutron Bomb, Proposes Renunciation" which was carried by Moscow TASS in English and published on page AA 2 of the 15 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the editorial article carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 September, reveals the following differences:

Page AA 2, PRAVDA omits the entire first paragraph.

Paragraph six, line four reads:...for a further arms race. Only uninformed people...

Paragraph seven, line two reads:...a shock wave, heat emission, lethal radiation and radioactive...

Page AA 3, paragraph two, penultimate line PRAVDA reads:...Caspar Weinberger has "somehow managed to settle" near the theater...

Paragraph three, line two the PRAVDA version reads:...Weinberger, the Pentagon "will use neutron weapons everywhere around the world." It may be...

Page AA 4, first paragraph, line one reads:...Defense William Perry, "the NATO countries have nearly 193,000 highly effective guided anti-tank missiles and the most diverse methods of their combat use." As far as...

Paragraph three, antepenultimate line reads:...is a lie. "The neutron weapon," FRG Chancellor Schmidt pointed out, cannot be considered to be a purely defense one. Like most types of weapons in the world, it can, of course, be well used also for an attack."

According to the...

Page AA 5, first paragraph, antepenultimate line reads:...even for consultations before neutron weapons are supplied to the American troops" stationed in that country. It is not

Paragraph five, line one reads:...of equality and identical security, true...

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS SOCIALIST FOREIGN POLICY

PM231053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Prof M. Monin, doctor of historical sciences: "Influential Factor of Peace"]

[Text] The influence of the socialist community countries on the course of international relations and the prestige of their foreign policy are increasing with every passing year. The whole world can see that the communist and workers' parties of these countries have no more important foreign policy activity task than the defense of the peoples' security, the preservation and intensification of detente and the halting of the arms race.

The fraternal parties realize clearly that the attainment of these goals depends to an enormous extent on their cohesion and the coordination of their actions in the world arena. The united front of the socialist community countries is an influential factor in safeguarding peace and the peoples' security and an indestructible obstacle on the path of imperialism's aggressive designs.

As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, a fundamental unity of views, profound mutual understanding, trust and agreement have been established between the leadership of the socialist community countries' fraternal parties on all major problems of international politics. Inestimable significance in elaborating this unity and agreement attaches to the Crimean meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of fraternal parties and states. Assessing the gist of these meetings, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said: "Without protocol formalities, in a comradely atmosphere, we have discussed the prospects for the development of our relations and key problems of world politics and outlined the tasks for the future." These words may entirely justifiably be applied to the summit meetings in the Crimea in July-August. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that, during these meetings, accords were reached whose implementation will promote the successful development of the socialist states and the consolidation of the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

As in all the practical activity of the leadership of the fraternal parties and states, special attention was paid at the meetings in the Crimea to an analysis of the present international situation and to the coordination of a joint approach to the most important problems of world politics which are troubling virtually all mankind today. In brief, the necessary coordination of the socialist community countries' foreign policy was effected in the Crimea.

With their inherent objectivity, the socialist countries assess the prevailing situation soberly. Since the end of the seventies this situation has been characterized by the constantly intensifying stoking of international tension by imperialist circles--primarily U.S. imperialist circles. Imperialism fears detente. On the paths of "antidetente" it is seeking an opportunity for acquiring states which have chosen an independent path of development. The numerous actions undertaken recently by the Western countries' reactionary, militarist circles serve precisely this goal.

The NATO leadership organs' well-known decisions on the deployment of 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe are designed to create strategic superiority for the United States over the USSR. The military expenditure of the United States and its partners is growing at an accelerated pace: In the past 10 years the NATO countries as a whole have spent \$1.6 trillion for militarist purposes while in the next 5 years the military expenditure of the United States alone will amount to the same sum. Washington is persistently seeking to increase the arsenals of nuclear weapons and speed the development of qualitatively new, even more destructive types of nuclear missile weapons and other offensive weapons (the MX and Trident missiles, neutron and laser weapons and so forth).

Counting on stifling the peoples' liberation movement and harming [nanesti ushcherb] the socialist countries, the United States is not abandoning its attempts to keep at the boiling point the crisis situations which arose through imperialism's fault in several parts of the world. They are continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, as can be seen particularly graphically in the example of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and El Salvador. These and other actions of the imperialists which are creating a threat to the security of the socialist and many other states have led to the slowing down of the detente process and have worsened the international political climate as a whole.

The socialist community countries counter imperialism's aggressive policy with their unswerving desire for peace and the security of all peoples and a clear and consistent course aimed at curbing and halting the arms race and settling crisis situations at the conference table. They are displaying readiness to cooperate in this matter with all forces worried by U.S. imperialism's imperial ambitions and by its pursuit of military superiority and world domination.

Under the complex conditions of the tense international atmosphere, the socialist countries are firmly, and with their inherent consistency and determination, pursuing their general course aimed at strengthening world peace. They are clearly aware of the vital need to curb the forces of aggression and war, their policy accords with the interests of all peoples and the interests of world civilization which imperialism is threatening with destruction.

The development of international relations urgently dictates the need to renounce a new spiral of the arms race and to reduce the level of military confrontation between the two world systems. The socialist states believe that the surest path toward this is indicated by the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. It includes specific proposals set forth in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. The Soviet initiatives cover a broad range of issues--measures for limiting and reducing nuclear missile and conventional armaments, for the elimination and avoidance of crises in various parts of the world, for solving problems of the stabilization and intensification of detente and for the development of peaceful cooperation among states of all continents.

The USSR's new initiatives accord with the interests of the Soviet people, the peoples of the other socialist countries and all mankind. That is why the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress is shared by the fraternal socialist countries. It has become the common platform of action of the entire socialist community.

The topicality and practical necessity for the implementation of the foreign policy ideas comprising the content of the peace program for the eighties have not only not weakened in the period since our party's 26th congress but are continuing to grow. The socialist countries can see this clearly and are outlining ways of attaining their goals in international politics. The 1981 Crimean meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties and states played an important part in determining these paths.

During the Crimean meetings the leaders of the fraternal communist and workers parties paid special attention to the situation in Europe. Europe, which was the cradle of detente in the early seventies, deserves a better fate than to once again become the theater of hostilities in which, moreover, pernicious types of weapons would be used. That is precisely the destiny Washington is preparing for Europe.

The socialist countries point to the only realistic prospect for strengthening European security. It was formulated in its most detailed form at the 26th CPSU Congress. The meetings in the Crimea demonstrated again the unified viewpoint of the fraternal socialist countries providing for the holding of talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe with the mandatory observance of the principle of equality and the sides' equal security.

One measure in this direction could be the creation of nuclear-free zones in certain parts of Europe, the Balkans for instance. The creation of such a zone in south Europe and the implementation of the proposal, originating in the Scandinavian countries and supported by the USSR, for turning north Europe into a nuclear-free zone would be a real contribution to the consolidation of European security.

The socialist states' approach to European affairs differs fundamentally from the approach of the United States and its NATO allies which steer a course toward turning Europe into one of the world's most explosive regions.

Also examined at the Crimean meetings was the problem of eliminating the hotbed of war in the Near East. It was noted in particular that the attainment of a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East by the collective efforts of all interested sides is an urgent matter. This solution of the problem would accord with the interests of all states and peoples of this region and the interests of world peace.

The situation in Southeast Asia and the Far East is also causing the socialist states grave concern. It is here that the pernicious influence exerted on the course of events by the partnership between the United States and China is most in evidence. The countries of Indochina are experiencing mounting pressure from Beijing and its friends across the ocean. A veritable undeclared war is being waged against the SRV by the Beijing hegemonists. More and more plots are being woven against the people of Kampuchea. The United States and China are strenuously pushing Japan toward accelerating its militarization.

The situation in these parts of Asia confirms the exceptional importance of the implementation of the Soviet proposal on holding talks with all interested sides on confidence-building measures in the Far East. The Soviet Union approved Mongolia's proposal put forward at the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress concerning the compilation and signing of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The cohesiveness of the socialist community and the rise of its influence in international life are generating malice among the imperialists and their Beijing stooges. They would like to impose their will on the peoples of the entire world unimpeded. That is why political and economic pressure from the forces of reaction upon the socialist countries is constantly being stepped up and why countless threats are being addressed to them.

This can be seen particularly clearly in the example of Poland, in whose internal affairs the United States and its allies are flagrantly interfering by rendering all-round support to the counterrevolutionary elements. It is no accident that the external and internal enemies of socialism in Poland are adopting anti-Sovietism as a weapon. They are counting on digging a trench between People's Poland and the Soviet Union and its other reliable friends and allies and thereby undermining the peaceful, secure development of the Polish state thereby weakening the positions of the world socialist community.

Steadfastly sticking to positions of peace and jointly defending it with all the means of their diplomacy, the socialist states are not allowing their vigilance to slacken with regard to the intrigues of imperialism and its Beijing partners against socialism, the other revolutionary and liberation forces and against world peace and the people's security. They consistently combine the struggle for peace with the further consolidation of their defense capability and the raising of their armed forces' combat might. This combination is a guarantee of the success of their policy in the world arena. As the CPSU Central Committee document on the results of the Crimean meetings says, "in strengthening both bilateral and multilateral relations between each other and improving the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the socialist countries are firmly following an itinerary of peace and creation."

Letter to Waldheim

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Follows the full text of a letter of the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the question of "To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe: Declaration of the UN General Assembly":

The Soviet Union proposes to include in the agenda of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly as important and urgent the item "To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe: Declaration of the UN General Assembly."

Because of the position of the states which have taken the course of undermining detente and have set themselves the aim of achieving for themselves a position of military superiority, the arms race is acquiring an increasingly dangerous nature. The rapid and profound changes in military technology lead to the appearance of increasingly newer types of weapons of mass destruction, above all nuclear. Control over the new types of weapons and, consequently, their agreed limitation may, with the passage of time, become exceptionally difficult or impossible.

Intensification of the arms race goes hand-in-hand with the appearance of different kinds of doctrines proclaiming "admissibility" and "acceptability" of a nuclear war. Influential forces are fanning a military hysteria, stirring enmity and hatred with regard to other states and peoples.

The actions of these forces have already led to a situation in which the negotiations on the major areas of arms limitations, above all strategic, have been halted.

The supreme duty of the United Nations Organisation is to prevent the irreparable from happening. The Soviet Union proposes that, for these ends, the United Nations authoritatively and resolutely declare the first use of nuclear weapons the gravest crime against mankind. [TASS spacing] Simultaneously, it is proposed to condemn as running counter to the laws of human morality and the lofty ideals of the United Nations any doctrines allowing such a use, and also to call upon the leaders of nuclear powers to act in a manner so as to reduce to naught the danger of a nuclear conflict.

The Soviet Union tables for the consideration by the General Assembly of the United Nations a relevant draft declaration. Its adoption, in our opinion, is the minimum of what the United Nations Organisation must do as a matter of urgency to exercise a containing influence on the dangerous development of world events.

I ask you, Mr Secretary General, to regard the present letter as an explanatory note provided for under Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the UN General Assembly and to distribute it together with the draft declaration attached as an official document of the General Assembly.

Andrey Gromyko, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR.

Draft Declaration

LD232045 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Follows the text of the draft declaration of the United Nations General Assembly "To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe" submitted for consideration to the United Nations by the Soviet Union:

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the fact that the chief task of the United Nations Organization, born in the fire of World War Two, has been, is and will be to save the present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Aware of the fact that all the horrors of the past wars, all other calamities which had befallen people would be dwarfed by what is brought by the use of nuclear weapons capable to destroy the civilisation on earth,

Solemnly declares on behalf of the United Nations member-states:

1. The states and state figures who will be the first to use nuclear weapons will commit the gravest crime against mankind.
2. There will never be either justification or forgiveness for those figures who would take the decision on the first use of nuclear weapons.
3. Any doctrines which allow the first use of nuclear weapons and any actions which push the world to catastrophe are incompatible with the laws of human moral and the lofty ideals of the United Nations.
4. It is the supreme duty and direct responsibility of the leaders of the nuclear states to act so that to reduce to nought the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict. The nuclear arms race must be stopped and reversed through joint efforts, by way of honest and equitable negotiations.
5. Nuclear energy must be used only for peaceful purposes, only for the benefit of mankind.

GROMYKO CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH COUNTERPARTS

Polish Beam on Czyrek Talks

LD231742 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister met Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, at the United Nations in New York. During their talks, which passed in a [word indistinct] and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on Soviet-Polish relations and on many international problems, including those connected with the 36th UNGA session.

Andrey Gromyko and Jozef Czyrek expressed the desire of both sides to develop comprehensive friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland and to do all that is necessary to further strengthen the Warsaw Pact and to consolidate the countries of the socialist community.

While discussing international problems, Andrey Gromyko and Jozef Czyrek noted the resolute will of the USSR and Poland to continue the common principled line on safeguarding the strengthening detente [words indistinct] of war in Europe and in the world, and improving the international political atmosphere. The importance of Soviet peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress was stressed.

Czyrek Lauds Soviet Proposals

LD240912 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, who is attending the UN General Assembly session, in an interview with TASS correspondents, expressed full support for the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. To strengthen peace and security and to restrain the armaments race, particularly of nuclear ones, is what all the peoples strive for, he said. This idea was the keynote of the speech made at the session by Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, on behalf of the socialist power which is the mainstay of the forces of peace and progress on earth. The words that peace is a priceless asset are understandable to every Pole. To focus attention on these matters is particularly relevant in the conditions when the imperialist circles have sharply stimulated the arms race, threatening the peaceful cooperation of states and their socio-economic progress, the Polish minister said.

Those circles make attempts to interfere in the affairs of other states, including socialist ones. This is evident from the example of Poland. In this connection, Jozef Czyrek said, I would like to reaffirm the unshakeable stand of our party and the state: Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state, a strong member of the family of socialist countries.

The proposals advanced by the Soviet Union indicate a way out of the dangerous international situation. They meet the interests of all peoples, including Poles. The draft declaration submitted by the Soviet Union on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe merits particular attention. I would like to emphasise the profoundly humane content of this initiative. Poland fully supports the Soviet proposals and the estimate of the international situation given by the head of the Soviet delegation. This proceeds from our common line in foreign policy and from unbreakable common interests, Josef Czyrek said.

Japanese Counterpart

LD231904 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko received today Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda.

During the meeting they discussed a number of international problems including issues pertaining to UN activities.

Questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Japan also came in for discussion. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union's line of developing diversified relations with Japan has been and remains a consistent and principled line. It was reaffirmed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Both sides expressed their opinion on the need to develop goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

The ministers also stressed the importance of the dialogue between the two countries and agreed to revive contacts at corresponding levels between them.

Meeting With Lord Carrington

LD230524 Moscow TASS in English 0458 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--On September 22, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of the foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting in New York with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

There was an exchange of views on topical international problems. Andrey Gromyko emphasised an urgent necessity of resultative efforts to curb the arms race, to lower the level of military opposition in Europe and on a world scale, and to settle at the negotiating table the contentious international problems and crisis situations with due regard for the legitimate interests of the sides concerned.

The two foreign ministers also considered a number of issues that are on the agenda of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

Some questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Britain were also touched upon during the conversation.

Brazilian Foreign Minister

LD231218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York--On 22 September Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazil's minister of foreign affairs.

During the conversation they exchanged opinions on the major problems of modern times, including some of the questions connected with the work of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. In examining the questions of Soviet-Brazilian relations, it was noted with satisfaction that there are possibilities for further improvement in various spheres.

TASS Correction on Fischer

Moscow TASS in English at 0635 GMT on 23 September transmits a corrected version of the report on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR foreign minister, which was published in the 23 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. The corrected version is identical except for the following:

The following paragraph is inserted between paragraphs two and three: Oskar Fischer spoke highly of the Soviet Union's proposal that the present General Assembly should adopt a declaration solemnly proclaiming that the states which and statesmen who would be the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons would commit the gravest crime against mankind.

FAVORABLE REACTIONS TO GROMYKO UN SPEECH CITED

LD231026 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Further vivid evidence of the consistent, principled course of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, the determination of the USSR to press for the lowering of international tension and lessening of the threat of war--this is how delegations at the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly regard the speech at the session of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The United Nations secretary-general heard with great interest the speech of the USSR foreign minister, says a statement that Kurt Waldheim's official spokesman made on his behalf to a TASS correspondent. This speech contained a number of important elements that deserve to be studied closely, the statement says.

The world community received new confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union approaches seriously and responsibly the problem of peace and mankind's future, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer told a TASS correspondent. Indeed, no task is more important than the preservation of peace.

The Soviet Union clearly and concretely indicates the way to overcome the present tension in the world, the minister said. The new Soviet peace proposals that whoever or which-ever country used nuclear weapons first should be proclaimed by the United Nations as having committed the gravest crime against humanity was vitally important.

"I must say I was greatly impressed by the speech of the Soviet foreign minister", head of the delegation of South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) P. Mueshihange told a TASS correspondent. The basis of Soviet foreign policy is to solve the most important task, the task of the struggle against war danger, first of all against nuclear weapons which threaten mankind's existence. The Soviet Union confirmed again that it is prepared to go to a conference table for solving the most acute problems of the present time. Our delegation received with profound satisfaction the confirmation of the attitude of the Soviet Union that invariably comes out in defence of the Namibian people, against the racist South African regime and its encroachments on the freedom of the Angolan people and on Angola's territorial integrity.

LATE REPORT: JOINT STATEMENT ON HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS

LD241236 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 24 Sep 81

["A Joint Soviet-U.S. Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline received]--During a meeting on September 23, 1981, Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Alexander M. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, exchanged views on questions of arms limitations, including those nuclear arms which were already discussed earlier between representatives of the USSR and the USA in Geneva.

They agreed that it is necessary that earnest negotiations on armaments be held, and on behalf of their governments agreed to start such negotiations in Geneva on November 30, this year. The Soviet side is to be represented at the negotiations by a delegation headed by Ambassador Yu A. Kvitsinskiy and the U.S. side by a delegation headed by Ambassador Paul Nitze.

The two sides consider that the negotiations are of importance for strengthening stability and international security, and stated that they will make every effort to achieve an appropriate understanding.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH-USSR ECONOMIC TALKS

Soviet Imports Discussed

LD231418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] In Warsaw economic talks with the Soviet Government delegation are continuing. The plenary debates are chaired by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

On the Polish side, the heads of the economic ministries are present. The main aim of the debates is to establish the scope and directions of economic cooperation between the two countries and of trade exchange for next year.

Yesterday, during the plenary talks attended by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, our Soviet partners were acquainted with the program for stabilization and economic reform.

It can be expected that today, apart from questions of trade exchange, issues of cooperation and of specialization in production, including the possibility of exploiting the unused production potentials of Polish industry, will also be raised.

Poland is vitally interested both in at least maintaining last year's level of imports from the Soviet Union and in certain changes of its structure in favor of power industry raw materials. This is in essence the basic condition for the correct functioning of our economy and solving the crisis.

Baybakov To Visit Katowice

LD240236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] As we have already reported, a Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, is visiting Poland. During this working visit the most important issues pertaining to economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union are being discussed, particularly matters pertaining to mutual supplies of goods and industrial coproduction.

Today the advisers and experts will be continuing talks in working groups. But the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, will go on a 1-day visit to Katowice, where he will meet with representatives of some factories.

SOLIDARITY'S 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' LEADERS SCORED

LD231458 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 23 Sep 81

["Situation in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep, TASS--The situation in Poland remains tense following the counter-revolutionary actions by the extremist leadership of Solidarity. Solidarity leaders, first of all those who represent the anti-socialist grouping KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], such as Kuron and Michnik, as well as openly fascist-type extremists like Bujak and Rulewski, hold regional conferences and meetings, and make at the country's enterprises speeches which are openly anti-socialist in nature and are spearheaded against the Polish United Workers' Party. These speeches contain not only appeals to turn to active struggle for seizing power and actually to eliminate the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic, but also direct demands to remove communists from power, blackmail and threats against them. Some extremists go as far as making monstrous assertions about the need to destroy communists.

The counter-revolutionary leaders become impudent without encountering rebuff from the authorities. Some of them claim that they could assume power already now. Others assert they prefer to use methods of its gradual seizure, in other words, to use the method of "creeping counter-revolution". Put forward as the goal at this stage is the demand to assume control over the running of enterprises under the pretence of implementing the decisions of the Gdansk "congress" on self-management of enterprises. At the same time the counterrevolutionaries work for the dissolution of the Sejm and sabotage the government's decisions directed at stabilising the national economy. The Solidarity leaders declare that they enter the decisive period of the struggle for power. And these are not mere words. Behind them is the practical work to undermine and eliminate the basic principles of socialist statehood, to restore private property and the capitalist mode of production, and to turn Poland into an anti-socialist state under the guise of "renewal."

The counter-revolutionary leaders exert maximum effort to use by all ways for their aims young people, part of the working class, delude them as regards their genuine intentions and set against the existing system in today's Poland. [sentence as received] The same aims are served by the anti-Soviet campaign launched in the country. It does not encounter a due rebuff. The publication of anti-Soviet material is still continuing in the country. Thus, despite the ban of the Procurator's Office, the Solidarity bulletin, brought out at the Katowice metallurgical plant, is still distributed in the country. The bulletin published openly provocative articles which distort the events connected with the liberation of the peoples of the western Ukraine and Belorussia. This dirty and slanderous material puts the Soviet Union on the same level with Nazi Germany. How cynical one must be to distribute such fabrication.

Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stefan Olszowski spoke about the worsening of the situation in the country. He said that the Central Committee daily receives hundreds of resolutions and letters which express grave concern over the situation in the country. Stefan Olszowski said that people are tired, and ask more and more often what Poland will come to and how all this will end.

There is now no thing more important than to ban any one to engage in adventurism. Those who want to tear Poland away from the socialist community must remember that they are pushing the nation into a state of chaos whose consequences are difficult to predict. One thing is clear that this will inflict immense damage in various spheres of the spiritual and socio-political life of the people.

That is why, Stefan Olszowski said, let no one be surprised by the government's statement that the state will use for the defense of socialism any means which may be demanded by the present-day situation. The words of the statement of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee are stern, they do not conceal the truth. They have evoked wide response. A vast mass of the population fully supports them.

MORE ON PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN ARTICLE ON POLAND

LD240130 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Summary of the second part of an article by Vladimir Chernyshev in PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN: "Imperialism Against People's Poland"; date of publication not given]

[Excerpts] As we know, since 1978 American foreign propaganda has been channeled in one center, the Board for International Broadcasting, which was formed at that time. The expansion of propaganda for abroad and the increase in its efficacy were accompanied by an increase in its budget. The budget allocation for Radio Free Europe [RFE] was increased by \$85 million.

This fully corresponded with the demands then put forward by Brezesinski, according to whom the RFE was one of the most important U.S. levers for implementing changes in Eastern Europe.

Some of the secrets covering the activities of subversive radio stations were revealed by intelligence workers--officers of socialist countries who worked for a number of years on the staff of those radio stations and in emigre organizations in the West.

It is interesting to note that over 500,000 Polish Americans are gathered in nearly thirty organizations, some of which merit particular attention. For instance, the Polish National Alliance, with a membership of some 300,000, takes an active part in the antisocialist campaign--the fight for human rights in Poland and other socialist countries. Special functions are also carried out by such organizations as the Kosciuszko Foundation supporting the American-Polish student exchange, or the Polish Institute of Arts and Science in America, which supplies scientific and special literature to Poland.

The latest events in Poland show ever more clearly that the support given by the West to the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland comes from very many directions. Depending on the political situation, it oscillates among various antisocialist forces. The extreme rightwing belongs to the activists who follow Moczulski, the leader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland. That organization openly acts against the PZPR and the socialist system. With its (?slandorous) actions, it turns the attention of public opinion away from those who act in a more refined way, as, for example, the leaders of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], a grouping formed in 1970 by a small band of anticommunists headed by Kuron.

It is precisely KSS members who were the brain trust which, under the guise of defending workers' rights, was organizing strikes, creating the first committees of independent trade unions and illegal circles for preparing activists for subversive antistate activities. From the KSS-KOR milieu came advisers and consultants, as well as (?some) leaders of various links of Solidarity. On behalf of KSS, lawyers and other experts were taking direct part in working out the draft statute of those trade unions and formulating strike committees' demands to the government.

Contrary to the accords of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, which were to define Solidarity's activity, those demands had a clearly political character.

According to the testimony of KSS-KOR members, with Kuron's help basic information leaked from Poland to the West and was used later by subversive radio stations. In turn, those stations broadcast coded instructions for illegal circles and groups of KSS-KOR. Close contacts also link that organization with the Paris KULTURA, an important bulwark of Polish counterrevolution along with similar centers in Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, the FRG and other West European states.

The rightwing forces of Solidarity constantly benefit from the support given them by the West, which places its bet on the so-called radical elements--Rulewski, Bujak, Lis, Gwiazda and other extremists of the trade unions.

The information channel ever more frequently suggests the thesis of transforming Solidarity into a political opposition party and of the necessity for new conflicts with the government in which all trade union members must take part.

[Words indistinct] The United States and its NATO partners openly wish to make Poland a festering wound in the body of the socialist community, since, according to Washington's calculations, this would even more greatly harm the socialist countries, both in the economic and political sense, and would facilitate the implementation of aggressive NATO plans elaborated by the Pentagon.

The slogans accompanying the preparations for the first Solidarity congress and the chapters of its draft statute created by the synthesis of the programs of the KSS-KOR and the anarch-syndicalist theses put forward by the rightwing forces of trade unions convincingly prove that the extremist wing of Solidarity, supported by its Western friends, is taking the course of overthrowing the state system in Poland.

At the antisocialist gathering preceding the opening of the Solidarity congress and organized practically without any obstacles, its extremist leaders appealed for changes in the country's existing social system. The ringleaders of Solidarity and KSS-KOR, acting under its shield, have launched their attacks on the socialist system in Poland, on the internal and foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, and on the PZPR. In their speeches, Michnik, Bujak, Gwiazda and Rulewski maintained that the people's power in Poland was on the brink of the abyss. They called for disobeying authority, ignoring the law, preventing the implementation of government economic programs through strikes and sabotage and undermining the socialist state. The sworn enemy of socialism, Michnik, stated openly that the PZPR and the government should be changed into paper tigers, all the fortresses of communism should be destroyed and everything in Poland connected with the idea of socialism should be destroyed. According to him, Solidarity has in fact assumed the role of an opposition party and should now demand elections to the local bodies of authority and the Sejm. It is precisely then, he stresses, that the matter will be solved in favor of Solidarity.

In an unbridled way Michnik spoke about the Soviet state and other states which are allies of Poland.

The press published much material on the support for Solidarity in the United States, the FRG, France and other Western countries. The reactionary leaders of the American trade union association AFL-CIO allocated generous dollar subsidies for their Polish colleagues. They also supplied them with printing machines, copiers and broadcasting equipment which are now widely used in Poland for the propaganda war against the forces of socialism and the people's power.

The Polish People's Republic, the Polish nation is now living through a difficult period. Anti-socialist elements which have taken root in various links of Solidarity, KSS-KOR and other subversive groups, acting on the basis of scripts written for them by imperialist forces hostile to the Polish People's Republic and socialism, continue to fan anarchy, chaos and the disorganization of social and economic life.

"With manic stubbornness, the Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, they carry out subversive activities aimed against the steps intended to lead the country out of the deep crisis.

The defense of socialism in Poland is now the main problem. Its solution is very important for the fate of People's Poland. After all, it is a question of historic achievements of the Polish nation--independence and sovereignty of the Polish state, the inviolability and security of its borders. The solution of this problem also concerns the interests of the entire socialist community since Poland is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and an important link in the world socialist system. Each threat to the Polish People's Republic is a threat to the security of all fraternal countries, to peace, security and stability on the European Continent.

At the recent Crimean meeting of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev with Polish party and state leaders it was stressed that friendship between the two countries was finding new affirmation in these difficult days for Poland.

The CPSU and all Soviet people sincerely solidarize with the PZPR and those forces of the Polish nation which are fighting to thwart the aims of enemies of socialism.

'MAGNITOGORSK' WORKERS WRITE TO POLISH COMRADES

LD231228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 23 Sep 81

["Text" of letter from workers at the Lenin Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine to Polish workers]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TASS)--Dear comrades, all Soviet people are following with great alarm and concern the events in Poland. The enemies of socialism are raising their heads more and more. Whereas yesterday they called for reforms in the socialist life of Poland, today they have raised their hand against the whole socialist structure of the Polish People's Republic. No matter under what mask counterrevolution in Poland hides itself, no matter how it masquerades as the friends of the Polish people, its brutish bared fangs cannot be hidden.

The so-called congress of the trade union association Solidarity, which took place in the town of Gdansk, revealed itself as an open struggle against the Polish United Workers' Party and the Government of Poland. It was stated that, in this struggle for power, Solidarity intends to use all available means. There is every reason to state that a fatal threat hangs over the gains in Poland. The end has come for all patience and tolerance toward these attempts by the enemies of Poland. The Polish working class and all to whom peace and socialism are dear must say a resolute "no" and must seize all provocateurs and accomplices of imperialism who are trying to divert your country from the path of socialist development.

The so-called appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe, adopted in Gdansk, which calls for a struggle against the socialist structure, is openly provocative, impudent and challenging to the socialist countries. The leaders of Solidarity, for whom the framework and scale of the struggle against socialism on Polish territory already seem too constricted, have adopted this path of interference in the affairs of others.

We the Magnitka metallurgists who have gathered at this meeting of many thousands, protest strongly against such sorties by these low grade politicoes. It is with anger and indignation that we reject all their attempts to prevent our forward movement.

It is hard for us Soviet people to grasp how these yesmen to the tune of the West could get it into their heads that we and the people of other socialist countries would renounce everything that was gained in the struggle with domestic and foreign enemies, in the war with fascism and which was achieved in the years of peaceful creation, or would renounce socialism.

Before addressing such a lampoon at the peoples of Eastern Europe these gentlemen from Solidarity should have recalled what efforts and sacrifices it cost the Soviet Union to liberate the peoples of Europe, including Poland itself, from the brown plague of Hitlerism. No mean contribution to the common victory over the enemy was made by our laboring Magnitka. Every second tank and every third shell during the period of the Great Patriotic War were manufactured from Magnitka steel.

It is impossible to turn back the wheel of history. There can be no return to old times. It was not for this that we laid down our lives and shed blood in the harsh war years, it was not so that all that was gained might today be cast at the feet of imperialism, as the Solidarity leaders and those who inspire them would like.

To us metallurgists it seems very strange and surprising that the Polish workers, who are the vanguard of the Polish people, can endure all these taunts at the fate of their country and react so slowly to the attempts by the class enemies to push Poland into the dreadful abyss. All the provocateurs act allegedly on behalf of the workers, on behalf of the working people.

This is a slander against the glorious name of the worker, the builder of socialism. It has long been time to tear the mask off these "friends" of the people and give them their just deserts.

We are indignant in the extreme that a wave of anti-Sovietism is growing in Poland and is penetrating increasingly deeply into various spheres of public life. It is also conducted from the pages of various publications. The first part of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk became, essentially, a rostrum from which filthy slanders and insults against the Soviet Union were conveyed to the whole of Poland. This is in response to all that the Soviet people have done, and are doing on behalf of friendship and unity with the Polish people. At the price of 600,000 Soviet people and the best sons of Poland, who perished, the independence of the country was won. It is with the help of the Soviet Union that the socialist economy of the Polish People's Republic is being created and is developing. Many specialists from our enterprise took part in the construction and assimilation of a number of Polish metallurgical plants. Tens of thousands of tons of cast iron and ready-rolled metal, produced by the Magnitogorsk metallurgists, are sent to Poland every year.

We, the metallurgists of Magnitka, the children and grandchildren of the pioneers of socialist construction in our country, feel within us the vital force of communist ideas. Fifty years ago our fathers and grandfathers arrived in the depths of the Ural steppes at the summons of the Communist Party in order to build a mighty works and a beautiful, modern town. This they did! Now the metallurgical combine at Magnitka is the biggest in the world. It supplies high-quality metal for peaceful building sites not only in our country but also for our foreign friends. We live in very well-appointed houses. Schools, kindergartens, cultural palaces and theaters, stadiums and parks, this is our wealth, the conquest through socialism.

The 60,000-strong detachment of metallurgists declares with one voice to the low-grade politcos of Solidarity's leadership: "Do not touch what we hold sacred! Do not interfere in our affairs!" Unbridled anti-Sovietism only evokes legitimate wrath and protests in every one of our workers as in all Soviet people.

We still believe that the Polish working class, whose glorious history abounds with combat and labor traditions, has healthy forces capable of resolutely rebuffing the anti-socialist and anti-Soviet schemes of the class enemies who have entrenched themselves in Solidarity. You may depend on the fraternal aid and support of the Magnitka metallurgists and the entire working people of our country in this struggle.

Adopted on 23 September 1981 at workers' meetings at workshops and departments of the many-thousand-strong collective of the Magnitogorsk Lenin metallurgical combine.

USTINOV MEETS WITH CZECHOSLOVAK DEFENSE MINISTER

LD231712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting took place today between Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Army General Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense.

During the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TU MEETING CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY

PM230957 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Sep p 3

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of leaders of the AUCCTU and the Hungarian National Trade Union Council (SZOT) has been held in Moscow on the theme "Trade Unions' Role in a Socialist Society." The Soviet delegation at the meeting was headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev, the Hungarian delegation by SZOT Secretary General S. Gaspar.

An exchange of opinions took place at the meeting on problems connected with Soviet and Hungarian trade unions' role and place in the socialist society and their participation in building socialism and communism in their countries. The unanimous conviction was expressed that under conditions of socialism, trade unions are guaranteed the broadest opportunities to fulfill successfully their dual task--concern for developing the national economy and for working people's rights and interests. Questions of further stepping up trade unions' activity under present conditions and increasing its effectiveness were touched on during the exchange of opinions.

Urgent questions of the practical activity of USSR and Hungarian trade unions were considered. The AUCCTU delegation described Soviet trade unions' great and multifaceted work to mobilize the country's workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees to fulfill the socioeconomic program formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the Soviet people's successes in building the material and technical base of communism. The Hungarian guests were briefed on Soviet trade unions' participation in resolving questions connected with improving working people's working and living conditions, the organization of their vacations and cultivated leisure, and also on preparations that have begun in the country for next March's 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

The SZOT delegation gave a briefing on progress in implementing the decisions of the 24th Hungarian Trade Union Congress, on the achievements of the country's working people in building a developed socialist society in Hungary and on the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

The sides' profound satisfaction with the state of, and with progress in developing, Soviet-Hungarian trade union ties and mutual desire to further deepen and improve those ties were expressed at the meeting. As was noted at the meeting, the agreement on further developing cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and Hungary, signed in March 1979, has been of great significance in this respect. It defined the tasks of cooperation in the long term and ways and means of implementing it in various spheres of activity of the two countries' trade unions.

The sides made a positive assessment of the progress in implementing this agreement. Close cooperation is being implemented between the two trade union centers, organizations under their jurisdiction, sectorial trade unions, territorial trade union organizations which maintain constant friendly contacts, and the collectives of similar enterprises in the two countries. Trips by delegations and representatives for consultations, the exchange of worker teams and specialists, cooperation between educational and scientific institutions and trade union press organs and other methods are widely utilized for the mutual study of experience of trade union and production work.

The exchange of experience extends to all the main avenues of trade union work. A mutual desire to mark with labor achievements the most important events in the lives of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples is spreading among both countries' working people. This is shown by the patriotic initiative of Red CZEPEL's workers in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the socialist pledges adopted by working people in Soviet enterprises in honor of the 12th MSZMP Congress. Multilateral cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries' trade unions on particular aspects of their activity is coordinated with active participation by Soviet and Hungarian trade unions.

The meeting reaffirmed the unity of the sides' viewpoints on all urgent problems of the present international situation and the world trade union movement. Expressing the interests of their countries' working people, the Soviet and Hungarian trade unions resolutely advocate the strengthening of peace and trust among peoples, disarmament and the relaxation of tension. They resolutely condemn the actions of international imperialism and the forces aligning themselves with it, which want to return mankind to cold war times. These actions include the U.S. President's order for full-scale production of neutron weapons.

The sides expressed Soviet and Hungarian working people's complete solidarity with the struggle of the working class in capitalist countries for its vital rights and interests. The USSR and Hungarian trade unions express solidarity with the struggle of liberated countries' peoples to achieve complete political and economic independence and they condemn the imperialists' attempts to use the methods of international terrorism against these peoples.

The Soviet and Hungarian trade unions resolutely reject the appeal to the peoples of East Europe made by the congress of Poland's Solidarity. This appeal aims at deliberate disorientation and is based on ignorance of reality and distortion of the facts. It is in no way different from the slander produced by class enemies. By this appeal the Solidarity leadership has completely revealed its antisocialist aims and intentions.

The Soviet and Hungarian trade unions express the hope and the confidence that the Polish working people and all who cherish the cause of socialism will be strong and determined enough to defend socialism and extricate Poland from the crisis. The AUCCTU and SZOT will continue to assist the Polish working class, the sectorial trade unions and other progressive forces in Poland's trade union movement.

The Soviet and Hungarian trade unions briefed each other on their participation in the preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana. The mutual determination was reaffirmed to continue to contribute in every possible way to improving the WFTU's activity, increasing its prestige and influence and consolidating the world trade union movement's unity of action on a class, anti-imperialist basis.

The meeting between the AUCCTU and SZOT leaders was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding. The sides are profoundly convinced that the talks and the exchange of experience will help to further improve Soviet-Hungarian trade union relations, to increase their effectiveness and to consolidate the friendship between the working people of the USSR and Hungary.

MARCHAIS, WEST BERLINERS REACT TO HAIG FRG TALKS

PM231549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Paris, 16 Sep--G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], has sharply criticized the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig during his visit to the FRG and West Berlin. Addressing the deputies of the French National Assembly, Marchais said: "I would like to voice the feelings aroused by the arrogant speech couched in the spirit of the cold war given by U.S. Secretary of State Haig in West Berlin. We are indignant and concerned. Of course we know that Reagan and his entourage are not wavering in their attempts to intimidate democratic public opinion and, with this aim in mind, they are considerably overstepping the bounds of utterances permissible for statesmen. They are playing with fire. But they cannot cherish the foolish hope that they will succeed in thrusting the world back several decades. They must learn that we are not living in the times of their predecessors who could take decisions on questions of war and peace to suit themselves." Millions of people, representatives of the most varied circles in the FRG and Britain, in the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries, are raising their voices in the struggle for peace in the most varied forms, the speaker continued. The scale of this movement is growing daily, the PCF secretary general noted.

French communists believe, he said, that in these conditions France must play the role which befits it and come out against any attempts to return to the disastrous cold war policy and raise its voice in favor of the continuation of peaceful coexistence, co-operation and dialogue with the aim of seeking ways to strengthen peace and disarmament.

Most of the French mass media have sharply criticized the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig during his visit to the FRG and West Berlin. "The winds of the cold war are once more blowing over Europe," stated a national TV Channel 1 commentator.

However, noting the hostile reception given to the American secretary of state, the TV commentator stresses that "today a considerable section of the FRG population refuses to embark on the path of cold war."

West Berlin, 16 Sep--The reaction of the West Berlin public to A. Haig's visit, and primarily the major demonstration in defense of peace in which over 80,000 people took part, are evidence of a decisive rebuff to the aspirations of the U.S. and NATO strategists to ensure military supremacy for themselves by developing the nuclear arms race, the West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT writes.

Recent events, the newspaper notes, show that even among the supporters of the bourgeois parties the understanding is growing that production of the neutron bomb and the deployment in Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles increase tremendously the danger of a new war.

'POLITICAL LESSON' IN SCHMIDT'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

DW230939 Moscow in German to Germany 1520 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Dear listeners, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has had an exchange of views with Austrian Government chief Bruno Kreisky in Vienna. Please listen now to what Vladimir Ostrogorskiy has written on this occasion:

On the day of the meeting, the semiofficial West German news agency DPA carried a feature on the past as well as the present of Austria. This report contains interesting facts about the basic history of this country and its position in medieval times as well as about current wine and fruit cultivation.

I noticed, however, that the author left out one thing, a subject I consider much more topical than the campaign of the Huns and the Turkish wars--namely, Austrian neutrality.

An attempt to find even the word neutrality in the report would be in vain. Did this happen accidentally? Hardly. We note that Austrian neutrality is mentioned most reluctantly by the established press in the Federal Republic and even in addresses of Bundestag party representatives. The subject is being dealt with as you would a sin committed by a relative--you turn up your nose and ignore it.

When I wrote on this subject years ago, a conservative West German paper attacked me by saying that the Soviet radio commentator was preaching neutralism for the Federal Republic. Neutralism in the sense of neutrality is even now almost the worst insult for all West German advocates of disarmament and detente, for all adversaries of deploying new American missiles and the neutron bomb in the Federal Republic.

If one speaks of evil Soviet intentions and the much-quoted Soviet threat, one implies that Moscow wants to neutralize the Federal Republic or even Finlandize it so as to incorporate it later on. The tellers of fairy tales would certainly also say Austrianize, but the word is hard to pronounce, and certainly it would not find favor in Vienna.

Well, you may recall that at the time Austria accepted the neutrality commitment, the West predicted a fast deterioration for the country. Bonn, in particular, warned its Austrian neighbor against such a step. Some 26 years have elapsed now--more than a quarter of a century--and Austria has remained independent, much more so than any European NATO country running a daily risk of becoming involved in some murderous U.S. scheme or another.

Naturally this does not mean the Austrian solution could be recommended to other Western countries just like that. But it means something else: The example of Austria, a country that still plays an important role in European life because of its geographic location, history and [word indistinct], has demonstrated how totally unfounded the fairy tale was about the Soviet threat, a fairy tale supposed to justify American predominance in West Europe as well as endless NATO rearmament.

If DPA considers it proper to use the occasion of the Vienna meeting to remind the readers of West German papers of several things, it should also stress the political lesson contained in Austria's experience.

FRG-SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD241048 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--The tenth session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation began in Moscow today to consider questions of implementing the long-term programme of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, industry and energy.

Business relations between the USSR and the FRG have been notable in recent years for their large-scale and long-term character. The FRG holds the leading position in the USSR's trade with industrially developed capitalist countries. In the past decade trade turnover between the two countries grew ten-fold and amounted to almost 6,000 million roubles last year. Scientific and technical cooperation has become more substantially deeper, and industrial cooperation more diverse.

As is pointed out in the message by the head of the Soviet Government Nikolay Tikhonov to the participants in the session, cooperation remains the only correct and effective course in present-day conditions when the international situation has become markedly complicated. This is dictated by the vital interests of the two states and the interests of strengthening peace in Europe.

Tikhonov Greeting

LD231528 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov addressed a message of greetings to the participants in the 10th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, in which he points out broadening prospects for mutually advantageous bilateral economic ties.

"The treaty basis for trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG has become considerably stronger," the message says. "During the visit by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany in May 1978, a major agreement was signed, providing for the broad development of economic ties with a view to a rather long-term prospect up to the end of this century."

"These major changes," the message says further, "were carried out in the general framework of improving the situation on the European Continent and relations between the USSR and the FRG."

"I am convinced," Nikolay Tikhonov writes, "that the course of cooperation remains the only correct and effective one also in the present-day conditions when the international situation has deteriorated noticeably. This is dictated by the vital interests of both states and the interests of stronger peace in Europe. Here much depends on how successfully ties will develop in the economic field, constituting the material foundation of interstate relations."

Nikolay Tikhonov says that the commission concentrates on the issues of implementing a long-term programme of the guidelines of USSR-FRG cooperation in economy and industry, primarily the power industry.

PRAVDA CARRIES STATEMENT ON UK LABOR PARTY VISIT

PM231155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 4

["Visit to the USSR by a delegation of the parliamentary Labor Party of Great Britain"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A delegation of the parliamentary Labor Party of Great Britain, headed by party leader M. Foot, is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received M. Foot, D. Healey and T. McCaffrey. A report on this meeting was published in the press on 18 September 1981.

On 16 September the delegation--comprising M. Foot, leader of the Labor party; D. Healey, deputy leader of the party; I. Evans, chairman of the parliamentary Labor Party Foreign Policy Committee; B. Davies, secretary of the parliamentary Labor Party; T. McCaffrey, assistant to the leader; and Members of Parliament D. Davies, J. Johnson, M. Miller, R. Mitchell, R. Fletcher, A. Faulds, F. Hooley and R. Hughes--had a detailed conversation at the CPSU Central Committee with a CPSU delegation comprising:

B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; I.G. Kebin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Acad P.N. Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Acad N.N. Inozemtsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Acad Ye. K. Fedorov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

At the USSR Supreme Soviet Parliamentary Group a conversation took place between the Labor Party delegation and V.P. Ruben, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, on questions of developing interparliamentary relations and the role of parliaments in the present international situation. The British parliamentarians' attention was again drawn to the specific proposals contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet "appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples."

The Labor Party delegation had a meeting at the USSR Foreign Ministry with USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Maltsev and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov during which problems of the struggle against the arms race and for the preservation and development of detente were discussed and questions of Anglo-Soviet relations were broached.

A detailed exchange of opinions on international issues took place between the delegation and scientific staffers of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations.

In the course of the conversation at the CPSU Central Committee the Soviet delegation briefed the Labor Party parliamentarians in detail on the principles and main trends of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and set out the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and the other Soviet proposals in the disarmament sphere made since, in development of the congress' ideas. Numerous facts and arguments were cited to demonstrate the invalidity of the propaganda campaign about the "Soviet military threat" and about the Soviet Union's alleged disruption of the strategic military balance in Europe, which is being used in the West to justify the course of stepping up the arms race.

The meeting participants emphasized the importance of the earliest start of Soviet-American talks on limiting medium-range weapons in Europe and advocated the resumption of strategic arms limitation talks.

The Soviet Union's support for the proposals for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe was reaffirmed. The CPSU delegation recalled that the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it will not use nuclear weapons and reject their deployment on their territory. The Soviet Government is prepared to enshrine this commitment in an appropriate treaty with any state that adopts such a stance.

The Labor Party delegation declared that their party advocates ending the arms race and preserving detente. The Labor Party members expressed resolute opposition to neutron weapons and to the modernization of Britain's nuclear weapons.

The Labor Party delegation emphasized that their party advocated peace and international cooperation and the development of the accords reached as a result of the Helsinki conference and expresses the hope that the Madrid meeting will be successful. The delegation recalled in this connection that the Labor Party approved the proposals regarding confidence-building measures put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

With regard to Soviet-British relations, the common opinion was expressed that their present level does not accord with mutual interests or the requirements of international cooperation. There are no objective reasons curbing the development of relations between the USSR and Britain. Improved Soviet-British relations would not only benefit the two countries but would promote the detente process and the normalization of the international climate in Europe and beyond.

The usefulness of the exchange of opinions and contacts between representatives of the CPSU and of the Labor Party, which were implemented in forms acceptable to both sides, was unanimously recognized.

All the conversations took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere. On a number of issues the sides continue to subscribe to different viewpoints.

On 18 September M. Foot, leader of the Labor Party, D. Healey, his deputy, and T. McCaffrey, his assistant, left for home. They were seen off by: B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; I.G. Kebin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.P. Ruben, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group; A.S. Chernayyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and other officials. The sendoff party included Sir Curtis Keeble, British ambassador to the USSR.

The remaining members of the delegation left on a short tour of the Soviet Union.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON GIVES VIEWS ON MIDEAST TALKS

PM211151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Beirut, 17 Sep, (TASS)--In my opinion it is inconceivable that any problem in any part of the world, least of all the Near East, could be resolved without the participation of a great power like the Soviet Union, Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, stated in an interview for the weekly AL-HAWADITH. Moreover, he went on, we French have repeated more than once that the Palestinian people must be guaranteed the right to create their own state and that the time will come when that state must be recognized and admitted to the United Nations. And all this requires the Soviet Union's participation. This fact, the minister said, is obvious, unavoidable and absolutely above discussion.

Speaking of the Camp David agreements, Cheysson noted that they did not promote the attainment of a just and all-embracing peace in the region. The main reason for this, he noted, lies in the fact that these agreements do not take into account or recognize the Palestinians' legitimate rights, which all countries in the region demand.

In this connection, he said, all parties interested and involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict must participate in the quest for ways of establishing such a peace.

AS-SADAT'S REMARKS ON AFGHAN ARMS SUPPLIES NOTED

LD231408 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat admitted in an interview to the U.S. television company NBC that for almost two years now, the United States had been secretly purchasing weapons and supplying them to Afghan bandit units invading Democratic Afghanistan from Pakistan.

As-Sadat frankly said that as soon as "the struggle started" in Afghanistan, the United States sent planes to Egypt and asked Egypt to open its arsenals so as to supply weapons to Afghans. As-Sadat said he had provided the arsenals to the United States which was very lavish and repaid all expenditures. As-Sadat stated that arms deliveries would be continued. These armaments are carried by U.S. planes.

According to the NBC, "sources in the Egyptian Army" reported that anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, firearms and munitions are being delivered to Afghan units. It is noted that the armaments are air-lifted to Pakistan and then reach Afghan terrorists. They are armaments of Soviet make that were supplied to Egypt in the past to rebuff Israel's aggression against Arab states and also armaments manufactured at Egyptian plants on Soviet patterns.

Commenting on As-Sadat's report, NBC stated that it was the first official confirmation of the fact that since the very beginning of events in Afghanistan the United States had been arming Afghan terroristic groupings.

After the As-Sadat interview, the television company sought confirmation at the State Department, but the U.S. State Department, apparently, disconcerted, refused either to confirm or to deny As-Sadat's revelations, but then persons who held posts in the Carter administration confirmed indirectly the facts revealed by As-Sadat, the NBC states. In their turn, sources in the Pentagon also confirmed that the United States is supplying Afghan rebels with armaments, a correspondent of the NBC reports.

So it is no secret that the United States has been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan jointly with Beijing and some of its customers in the Near and Middle East. As is known, Washington kept silent for a long time about reports that the United States is supplying armaments to Afghan bandits. But it follows from the answer that President Reagan gave to a question in an interview with the ABC in March that he is not against giving military assistance to counterrevolutionary gangs invading Afghanistan. In other words, the White House indicates that it will be arming Afghan terrorists in future.

As-Sadat's unintentional revelation exposes the hypocrisy of the Washington administration that is trying in every way to complicate political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan. It also shows that weapons purchased by the United States have been streaming in a constant flow to counterrevolutionary gangs sowing death on Afghan soil.

Biryukov Statement

LD232324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 23 Sep 81

["As-Sadat Exposes Washington"--TASS headline; by TASS political observer Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TASS)--We do not know whether this time they will be grateful in Washington to President A. as-Sadat of Egypt for his latest cynical revelations, illustrating the true role of the United States in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. However, much will now become clear to those in the West who still had any doubts about this role.

In an interview with the American television company NBC, the Egyptian president admitted that for nearly 2 years now, the United States has been buying arms from him for the Afghan "rebels." These arms are then delivered in American aircraft first to Pakistan, and then to Afghanistan.

"I shall tell you a secret," confided As-Sadat in a talk with P. Miller, the television company's Cairo correspondent. "As soon as the struggle in Afghanistan began, the United States made (?a contract) with me for arms deliveries to the Afghans from Cairo by American aircraft." "As-Sadat said," stated the correspondent, "that the United States had paid for these weapons." "I opened up the arsenals for them. boasted the Egyptian president from the screen. "You were very generous and paid all the expenses."

Yes, it must be said that As-Sadat did a real disservice to those circles in the United States whom he has been assiduously serving for a number of years. After all, up to now, the U.S. State Department has been trying in every way to cover up the country's role in training and arming the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries being sent into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan. It was the state Department which originated the version that the "rebels" are committing their bandit acts against the DRA's peaceful population with weapons which they allegedly "captured in battle." But NBC's Cairo correspondent, quoting sources in As-Sadat's army, comes to the conclusion: "American aircraft are now ferrying copies of Soviet weapons made in Egyptian factories. These weapons are sent to Pakistan. This is the first confirmation that the United States has helped to arm the Afghan rebels." It must be said plainly that this confirmation of the malevolent U.S. role is not the first. The United States not only "has helped" but continues to "help," more precisely to build up the scale of the armed struggle it is now waging with the cooperation of Beijing, certain NATO countries and reactionary forces in the region against revolutionary Afghanistan, a struggle in which the Soviet Union, faithful to its international duty, came to the DRA's aid.

In light of the new facts about the buildup of direct American intervention in the DRA's affairs, how hypocritical are the calls from Washington for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet contingent, how cynical are their attempts to bring in their fabricated "Afghan question" for debate at the UN General Assembly! Anyone with half an eye can see that the attempts to blow up this "question," like the deliveries of weapons to the bands of counterrevolutionaries, are needed by Washington in order to make a political settlement of the Afghan situation, the way to which the DRA Government statement of 24 August clearly pointed out, more difficult. They are needed to whip up tension in the area, to justify Washington's neocolonialist, imperialist policy of "defending U.S. vital interests" thousands of miles from the United States' borders, a policy with the aim of forcing its own ways on the peoples, forcing them to accept the unrestrained robbery of their natural wealth, turning them into a support in the struggle against the USSR and other countries pursuing an independent and peace-loving course.

U.S.-ISRAEL 'STRATEGIC COOPERATION' CRITICIZED

LD231102 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 23 Sep 81

[By TASS commentator Igor Myakishev]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--The participants in the Camp David collusion have recently intensified sharply their activity to knock together in the Middle East an aggressive military pact under Washington's aegis: It was, specifically, announced that the United States and Israel reached an agreement to widen the so-called "strategic cooperation." This term in the language of U.S. diplomacy means a sinister anti-Arab plan of intensive military penetration by U.S. imperialism of the explosive Middle Eastern area. The same hackneyed myth about the alleged "Soviet menace" is being used to justify these aggressive actions. Israel puts at the Pentagon's disposal its sea ports and also two airfields that are now under construction in the Negev Desert. It is planned to deploy U.S. tanks in Israel. Israeli fighter planes will provide cover for U.S. military transport planes, aircraft airlifting troops, military equipment and armaments.

According to an arrangement between President Reagan and Prime Minister Begin, the United States will store in Israel U.S. military equipment and munitions, meant not only for the Pentagon's interventionist Rapid Deployment Force but also for the reinforcement of the potential of Tel Aviv's military machine, for replenishing the arsenals of Israeli aggressors who are waging a war for the extermination of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and are continuing to occupy Arab lands. It is planned to hold the U.S.-Israeli manoeuvres for drilling joint operations.

High ranking Pentagon representatives have already arrived in Israel and are studying the problems of forming a U.S.-Israeli military-political alliance that will be spearheaded against progressive countries and national liberation movements of the Middle Eastern region.

The toughening of the United States attitude to Arab peoples reflects the aggressiveness of the U.S. foreign policy course as a whole. The White House opposes military and political adventurism to the Soviet initiatives aimed at the establishment of peace and security in the region.

The policy of the triumph of weapons over farsightedness and the dangerous gamble, this is the description of Reagan's actions aimed at the intensifying of tension in the Middle East by the Washington POST, which can hardly be suspected of sympathies for the Arabs.

This course by the present U.S. administration is met with decisive universal condemnation in the Arab world, specifically by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait and other so-called moderate Arab countries. The danger of the anti-Arab policy of the White House that has formed a direct collusion with Israeli aggressors was emphasized by participants in a summit meeting of member countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the Palestine Liberation Organisation held recently in Benghazi. The decisions adopted by the heads of Syria, Democratic Yemen, Algeria, Libya and the PLO proclaimed the need to mobilize all progressive forces of the Arab nation for the struggle against the common enemies of the Arabs--U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction, called for using every possibility, including political possibilities, to rebuff the United States aggressive aspirations.

YEMENI JOURNALISTS VISIT TURKMEN SSR, TOUR FARMS

GF231727 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] A PDRY delegation composed of representatives of the Yemeni press and broadcasting media, which is currently visiting the Soviet Union, visited the Turkmen SSR for a few days. The guests toured a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and met with writers and journalists from the Turkmen SSR.

Prior to the delegation's departure from the Turkmen SSR, a Tashkent radio correspondent interviewed Muhammad Salah Haydari, one of the directors of the Yemeni newspaper 14 OCTOBER. Muhammad Salah Haydari said that the delegation had been amazed by the Turkmen SSR's economic and cultural achievements.

Let us point out to our listeners that millions of copies of newspapers and magazines are being published in the Turkmen SSR under Soviet sovereignty. They are published in Turkmen, Russian and other Soviet languages.

U.S. INSPIRATION FOR SOUTH AFRICAN ANGOLA ATTACK

PM21227 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Sergey Kulik article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "An Operation by Hired Killers"]

[Test] Although the generals from Pretoria vie with each other to give assurances that Operation Proteus (that is the code name of South Africa's piratical attack on Angola) has finished and the South African troops are allegedly leaving Angolan territory, the facts indicate the reverse. A correspondent for the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS, who has joined leading detachments of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), reported on 17 September: "Combat operations are continuing on Angolan territory 300 km from the Namibian border. The victims of the barbarous raids are chiefly civilians, against whom South Africa is using antipersonnel bombs, napalm bombs and chemical weapons. The interventionist troops are mining large areas of Angolan territory. The main purpose of these tactics is not only to inflict the maximum damage on Angola's civilian population and economy, but to retard their future development. At the same time the racists are strengthening their positions along the Angolan-Namibian border, creating a bridgehead for the struggle against SWAPO patriots...."

And all this is happening even after the UN General Assembly special session adopted a resolution resolutely condemning South Africa for its attack on Angola, reasserting the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and once again proclaiming support for SWAPO--the sole, true representative of the Namibian people--and their armed struggle aimed at achieving national independence.

Why do the racists have such a sense of impunity? The world press is unanimous in answering this question. Even rightwing newspapers, including American ones, admit that the Reagan administration was the inspirer of South Africa's attack on Angola. Here some observers assume that the racists were encouraged by statements from the White House incumbent, such as "South Africa is a state friendly to America," which they saw as a guarantee of diplomatic and political cover from Washington for the aggression against Angola. Others believe that Pretoria sensed the existence of common political goals in the United States and South Africa with respect to Africa and--most important--common methods by which both the United States and South Africa intend to achieve those goals. These represent shameless anticommunism and a predilection for a fascist style in politics.

Materials have appeared in the foreign press casting light on how the military-political collusion between Washington and Pretoria, known as a "diabolical alliance" in the African press, was gradually formulated. After R. Reagan had declared his intention of resuming overt military deliveries to the anti-Angolan terrorist grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and a number of his foreign policy advisers had described Angola as "the best place for the United States to show its strength," the racist military realized that its hour had come. And when, last April, C. Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state, made his scandalous visit to Pretoria, South African Defense Minister Gen M. Malan showed his hand. In the account published in London's OBSERVER, their conversation looked something like this:

M. Malan: We will not accept the UN plan on Namibia. It is in the common interests of the Free World to keep that country within our orbit.

C. Crocker: But there is always the fear that events in Namibia will develop according to the Rhodesian model. Then a military situation will arise which will force you not only to leave that country, but find yourselves encircled by leftist forces.

M. Malan: I understand that President Reagan is sympathetic toward UNITA. That solves a great deal. With the help of that organization, we will be able to create a Lebanese-type situation in Angola. UNITA forces under the leadership of J. Savimbi will play the part of the rightwing Christians, and South Africa will play Israel's part.

C. Crocker: You have in mind the creation of a "buffer state" between the Marxist state in Angola and Namibia, which remains under your control?

M. Malani: You have understood me correctly. Increased activity by Savimbi will, in my view, paralyze the Angolan Army's initiative, cause economic difficulties and ultimately create the conditions for the overthrow of the present Luanda regime. Isn't that what President Reagan wants?

As the PEOPLE'S WORLD newspaper reports, secret State Department documents leaked to the press show clearly that the U.S. Government has given the "go-ahead" for South African aggression against Angola and assured Pretoria of its support. Incidentally, the same thing was blurted out the other day by J. Savimbi, who is a paid agent of the CIA and the South African special services. "The inspirer of the operations in Angola is the United States," the terrorist ringleader said. And he stated with satisfaction: "My people are receiving weapons from the PRC." Now the UNITA bandits, operating as part of the racists' army and carrying Chinese weapons, are sowing death on Angolan soil. Alongside them are more than 1,200 white mercenaries recruited in the United States, the FRG, Britain, Israel and Chile. With their cover, UNITA formations are setting up bases along the borders of the "buffer zone" they are creating.

How does South African and American propaganda try to justify such unprecedented actions as the use of gangs of hired killers to attempt to occupy part of a sovereign state and a UN member? However paradoxical it may seem, one of the main "arguments" put forward by the aggressors' defenders is that Operation Proteus was undertaken in order to "prevent outside interference in Namibia's affairs" and by means of the "Savimbi buffer" to try to "put a distance between the South African borders and the servicemen from communist bloc countries who are in Angola."

These clumsy inventions have been refuted in a reasoned way by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor: "There are no Soviet or East German soldiers in Angola," he stated. "As for the Cuban internationalists, there can be no bargaining on this issue. Their numbers will be gradually reduced as the Angolans' own combat capability increases."

Commenting on Dos Santos' statement, many Western newspapers have recalled that Angola's lawful government was forced to appeal to Cuba for aid during 1975-76 because of South Africa's first aggression, also supported by Washington. The Cubans have been in Angola throughout the subsequent years solely to help the FAPLA to repulse South Africa's armed provocation. "It would thus be opportune," the OBSERVER writes, "for Washington and Pretoria to realize that the surest means for creating the conditions for the Cubans to return home is by ceasing to threaten Angola's security and by fulfilling the UN proposals on Namibian independence. Any policy," the newspaper continues, "based on the assumption that SWAPO can be excluded from those participating in the peaceful settlement in Namibia is as illusory as the official Israeli views that the future of the West Bank of the Jordan can be solved without UN participation."

The unanimous worldwide condemnation to which U.S. support for the South African aggression has been subjected has forced many people, even in the United States itself, to look critically at Reagan's policy.

Thus, well-known New York TIMES commentator T. Wicker wrote with the above-mentioned C. Crocker-M. Malan dialogue in mind that the "Washington administration clearly is not gambling on those who should be supported. It has had enough time to realize that nowadays political movements such as SWAPO cannot be suppressed by means of tanks and helicopters. History has already shown that this could not be done in the former Rhodesia, now peaceful Zimbabwe, where the former rebels also once termed "Moscow's agents" by Pretoria are now in power. The Reagan administration's policy on the African Continent is only aggravating East-West confrontation."

But can it be that this is exactly what President Reagan is striving for, too? The fraternization with Pretoria stems naturally from the imperialist policy of the present U.S. administration which has adopted a course toward whipping up a worldwide atmosphere of military hysteria and confrontation with all progressive and democratic forces.

Examining South Africa's aggression against Angola in this context, it is difficult not to agree with the opinion of those who term R. Reagan the inspirer of the fellow-participant in the racists' bloody crimes against the African people.

NAMIBIA'S NATIONAL LIBERATION FORCES 'INSUPERABLE'

PM231037 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 September carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by V. Korovikov entitled "Namibia: The Difficult Path to Freedom." The article describes the background to the Namibian question, emphasizing South Africa's "desire to hold on to illegally occupied Namibia" and Washington's "connivance" at Pretoria's designs vis-a-vis Namibia and other states in the area--in particular Angola. The article concludes with the following passage:

"The Soviet Union has always advocated Africa's complete liberation from colonialism and racism. And its position on the Namibian problem has always been clear-cut and precise--the illegal occupation of the UN trust territory must stop and power must pass to its people who for 2 decades, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, have been waging a heroic struggle for freedom.

"The experience of the historical development of modern Africa, the rise of dozens of young states from the ruins of the colonial empires and the profound social changes on the continent--all this shows that the forces of national liberation are insuperable and the political plots and military operations of the reactionaries and racists are bound to fail."

SAO TOME-PRINCIPE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VACATION

LD231008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] On 22 September, Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived in Moscow on vacation.

U.S. ARMY BASES POSE 'THREAT' TO LATIN AMERICA

PY232115 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Commentary by Vyacheslav Vladimirov]

[Text] The Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR recently reported that according to U.S. military data more than a third of the Mexican-U.S. border is in future combat areas. The newspaper also notes that of the 23 most important military bases, 5 are located quite near the Mexican border. These military bases house about 200,000 U.S. soldiers and military officers who have at their disposal rockets, Pershing, [name indistinct], and Titan nuclear missiles, B-52 nuclear bombers, and long-range artillery.

There are hundreds of these bases such as Fort Worth, in California; Fort Huachuca, in Arizona; and Fort (Cliff), Fort [name indistinct] and Fort Houston, in Texas. It is obvious that the United States has a strong military contingency along the Mexican border equipped for large-scale war since it is four times the size of the U.S. troop contingent in the Panama Canal; and it is equivalent to the U.S. Army posted in the FRG. Even a superficial study of the combat capability and the way of [word indistinct] of these detachments leads us to note that they are not involved in activities of a defensive nature but rather that they are clearly of an interventionist nature.

For example the command of the (?11th) Naval District is installed at Fort (Worth). Stationed at Fort (Worth) are 17,500 troops; U.S. Navy units; and armored, mechanized, and Air Force troops.

At Fort Huachuca, only 5 minutes from the Mexican border, you can find the powerful M-60 tanks with their 105-mm long-range cannons which have range of 500 km. [as heard]

Across from the State of Chihuahua in Mexico, the United States has one of the largest U.S. Army bases: Fort (Cliff). This fort has a total of 17,537 troops. The area of responsibility of this fort goes as far as the State of Coahuila in Mexico. Also stationed at this fort are the headquarters of the armored brigades and air force divisions.

Fort Sam Houston lies across from Tamaulipas and it has a large concentration of mechanized troops that form six divisions. Also stationed at Fort Houston are the airborne and paratroop divisions, and many other units.

Moreover, dangerously close to Mexican territory, the United States has installed testing grounds for the Minutemen, MK-12 and Titan nuclear rockets.

We must, therefore, ask ourselves: Why does the United States need such a concentration of their military forces along the border of a peaceful country? Does the United States, perhaps, fear that Mexico will launch its troops to reconquer the vast territory occupied by the United States during the last century?

Of course not. Those generals at the Pentagon know quite well that there is a great difference in the military forces of the two countries. Moreover, Mexican foreign policy is based on completely different principles from the U.S. gangster policy.

Washington's war exhibition along the U.S.-Mexican border can only be explained by its traditionally threatening policy enforced against the specific steps that Mexico is undertaking in defense of its sovereignty and its independent anti-imperialistic policy.

In conclusion, it must be noted that the U.S.-Mexican border has a long history of confrontations between the greatest power of the capitalist world and all Latin American nations. The United States poses a threat to both Mexico and the entire Latin American Continent.

MARSHAL PSTYGO ATTENDS MEXICO CELEBRATIONS

PM231531 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Festivities in Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Sep--The Mexican people have celebrated their national holiday--the day of the proclamation of the country's independence. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo delivered a speech in which he honored the memory of the heroes who gave their lives for their motherland's freedom and independence. The president and members of the government laid a wreath at the foot of the independence monument.

A military parade was held in one of the Mexican capital's central squares--Constitution Square.

The festivities were attended by Marshal of Aviation I.I. Pstygo. He was received by Div Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexico's minister of national defense, at whose invitation he has come to the country.

CUBAN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW HEALTH CENTER

FL232242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow--Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of public health, has met in Moscow with his Soviet counterpart, Sergey Burenkov.

During the course of his visit, the Cuban leader visited several medical installations in Moscow at the head of a delegation from the Cuban Public Health Ministry. Del Valle and his group also met with members of the Soviet Health Ministry's Sanitary Epidemiological Main Administration.

The Central Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and the epidemiological health station of the (Kravnia Presnia) region in Moscow were among the centers visited.

UZBEK EXPERTS ASSIST HAVANA TEXTILE FACTORY

GF231720 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 00 Sep 81

[Text] A group of engineers, technicians and (?workers) from the Tashkent textile machinery factory has returned to the Uzbek SSR from Havana, Cuba. The Uzbek experts (?delivered) the technological equipment of the [word indistinct] textile factory that is being set up in Havana with (?assistance) from five countries. They also assisted in installing the factory's machinery.

The factory, which has been equipped with machinery manufactured by the Tashkent textile machinery factory, has already been put into operation.

Cuba imports raw cotton from the Soviet Union for its textile industry. The cotton is grown in the Uzbek SSR.

8-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES REPORTED

PM231357 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Signed to Press 14 Sep 81 p 4

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 8 Months of 1981"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following figures on the results of industry's work in January-August 1981 from the USSR Central Statistical Administration:

In January-August 1981 industrial output increased by 3.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased by 2.6 percent during the same period.

The January-August plan for the total volume of output was fulfilled by 100.9 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries except for the ministries of the Coal Industry and of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood-Processing Industry and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry.

The fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and growth rates of production and labor productivity by individual ministries were as follows:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 8-Month Plan for Output Volume	January-August 1981 as percentage of January-August 1980	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power, electrification	100.9	102	100.3
Petroleum industry	100.5	101	98
Petroleum refining, petrochemical industry	100.7	103	102
Gas industry	103	107	104
Coal industry	99	99.4	98
Ferrous metallurgy	100.5	100.7	99.8
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.6	100.4	99.8
Chemical industry	100.5	105	105
Production of mineral fertilizers	101	109	107
Power machine building	100.3	102	101
Heavy and transport machine building	100	103	103
Electrical equipment industry	100.2	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	101	103	103
Machine tool, tool-building industry	100.5	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment, control systems	102	106	107
Automotive industry	100.1	104	103
Tractor and agricultural machine building	101	103	103
Machine building for animal husbandry, fodder production	102	110	108
Construction, road, municipal machine building	100.9	102	102
Machine building for light, food industry, household appliances	102	105	105
Timber, pulp, paper, wood-processing industry	99	103	103
Construction materials industry	100.1	102	102
Light industry	100.9	103	103
Food industry	102	103	103
Fruit and vegetable farming	104	99	99
Meat and dairy industry	100.3	99.7	99.4
Fish industry	102	101	102
Procurement	104	103	102
Medical industry	100.8	108	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	99	108	105

Figures for the union republics (including industry of union subordination) are cited below:

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 8-Month Plan For Output Volume	January-August 1981 as Percentage of January-August 1980 For Production Volume
RSFSR	100.6	103
Ukrainian SSR	100.4	103
Belorussian SSR	102	104
Uzbek SSR	102	108
Kazakh SSR	102	103
Georgian SSR	102	106
Azerbaijan SSR	103	107
Lithuanian SSR	102	104
Moldavian SSR	101	101
Latvian SSR	101	102
Kirgiz SSR	102	107
Tadzhik SSR	103	110
Armenian SSR	103	108
Turkmen SSR	103	102
Estonian SSR	102	102

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Types of Output	Produced in August 1981	Produced in January- August 1981	January-August 1981 as Percentage of January-August 1980
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	100	868	102
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	51.9	405	101
Gas--billion cubic meters	37.8	303	106
Coal--million tons	55.2	472	99
Steel--million tons	12.0	100	100.1
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)			
--million tons	8.4	69.7	100
Steel pipes--million tons	1.6	12.2	99.2
Iron ore--million tons	20.6	164	100.5
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent)--million tons	2.2	17.8	105
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	36.4	338	104
Sulfuric acid--million tons	1.9	15.9	105
Caustic soda--million tons	0.2	1.9	100.5
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	0.3	2.7	111
Chemical fibers and threads--thousand tons	103	828	105
Motor vehicle tires--millions	4.9	40.3	99.4
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	4.0	35.0	101
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	166	1363	106
of which those with numeric program control--thousands	0.9	6.6	113
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	50.4	408	107
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.5	3.7	107
Computer equipment and spare parts-- billion rubles	0.4	3.3	114
Oil apparatus--million rubles	14.8	134	94
Chemical equipment and spare parts-- million rubles	56.7	479	97

Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	107	917	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	2.5	97
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	0.2	2.4	103
Mainline freightcars--thousands	4.1	40.1	96
Motor vehicles--thousands of which:	170	1446	99
Trucks	60.3	514	98
Passenger cars	103	874	99.2
Tractors--thousands	43.8	370	10.3
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	0.2	1.9	103
Machines for animal husbandry and fodder production--billion rubles	0.2	1.4	103
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	8.8	68.9	88
Excavators--thousands	3.3	28.0	100.9
Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurer)--million cubic meters	16.2	175	98
Paper--million tons	0.5	3.6	102
Cement--million tons	10.6	85.1	102
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic meters of articles	8.1	70.3	100.8
Slate--billion standard tiles	0.6	5.0	102
Textiles, all types--billion square meters	0.9	7.2	101
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	124	1069	102
Leather footwear--million pairs	50.7	482	99.3
Meat (from state raw material resources)-- million tons	0.7	5.2	100.8
Sausage products (from state raw material resources)--million tons	0.2	1.9	99.4
Edible fish products, including canned fish-- billion rubles	0.6	3.3	102
Butter (from state raw material resources) --thousand tons	156	911	94
Wholemilk product in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) --million ton	2.1	17.2	101
Margarine products--thousand tons	75.2	862	103
Vegetable oil (from state raw material resources)--million tons	0.1	1.4	93
Clocks and watches--millions	5.4	45.4	103
China, earthenware and majolica-- million rubles	63.1	513	104
Radio receivers--millions	0.7	5.8	102
Television sets--millions	0.7	5.4	109
of which color sets	0.2	1.8	121
Refrigerators--millions	0.5	4.0	102
Washing machines--millions	0.3	2.6	102
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	82.8	701	98
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	4.2	105

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's work in the first 8 months of the current year have been summed up. As is clear from the summary published above, the plan for the total volume of industrial output was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries with the exception of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry.

The total volume of industrial output increased by 3.3 percent compared with January-August last year. Labor productivity in industry increased by 2.6 percent over the same period, and 81 percent of the increase in output was achieved on the basis of this factor. Among the union republics, the highest growth rates in the total volume of output were achieved in the industry of Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Kirgizia.

In sectors in the fuel and energy complex, as before, high growth rates were secured in the gas industry. Compared with January-August last year the total volume of industrial output in this sector increased 7 percent, labor productivity 4 percent and gas extraction 8 percent. Over the 8 months the collectives of enterprises of the Ministry of the Gas Industry obtained 5 billion cubic meters of gas above plan.

In ferrous metallurgy the plan for the total volume of output and production of steel pipes was fulfilled. However, the sector failed to meet targets for pig iron production, steel smelting and the output of finished rolled metal products. In the coal industry the plan and additional target for coal extraction were not fulfilled. The greatest laggardness was permitted by associations in the Donbass, Kuzbass and Ekibastuz.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry more chemical plant protection agents, diesel fuel and fuel oil were produced than envisaged in the plan. At the same time the planned level of output of mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and threads and synthetic rubbers was not ensured.

Among machine-building sectors, the highest rates of growth in output and labor productivity were achieved by the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. In this sector the volume of output in terms of normative net output increased 10 percent in January-August this year compared with January-August last year, and labor productivity increased 8 percent.

Output was increased 6 percent by workers in the instrument-making and machine-tool and tool-building industry, and 5 percent by workers in the electrical-equipment industry and machine building for light and food industry and household appliances.

In January-August of this year the entire increase in the volume of output was secured through increased labor productivity in the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

Machine-building workers produced a considerable quantity above plan of instruments, means of automation and computer hardware, tractors, agricultural machines, machines for livestock raising and fodder production and technological equipment for light and food industry.

Work on improving the quality of the machine-building output continued. For instance, the proportion of output with the state seal of quality in the total volume of output was: 48 percent in the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry; 46 percent in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems; 45 percent in the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and 42 percent in the Ministry of Automotive Industry.

However, while all the machine-building ministries fulfilled the plan for the total volume of output, many associations and enterprises failed to fully meet targets for the sale of output taking into account the fulfillment of pledges for deliveries. Enterprises of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry failed to deliver R313 million worth of output, those of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry failed to deliver R334 million worth, and those of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to deliver R167 million worth. The violation of contracts was due to shortcomings in the organization of labor and poor utilization of internal production reserves.

The commentary on the USSR Central Statistical Administration's summary "The USSR's Industry in the First 7 Months of 1981" had criticized the work of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, which failed to fulfill the plan for the volume of output in January-July. Unfortunately the sector did not improve its work in August. Considerable laggardness was permitted in the production of commercial timber, sawn lumber, pulp, cardboard and paper. The leadership of the ministry, all-union industrial associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry must in the very near future analyze in depth the causes of this laggardness and adopt all necessary measures to make good their arrears.

In sectors of light and food industry output worth R1.4 billion was produced and sold above the plan for the 8 months, including about 5 million square meters of linen textiles, R20 million worth of hosiery, R70 million worth of furniture and R1.4 million worth of china and earthenware. The total volume of output of cultural, consumer and household goods increased 6 percent compared with January-August last year. At the same time by no means all opportunities were exploited in order to ensure the planned level of output of cotton, woolen and silk textiles, leather footwear, television sets, refrigerators and certain articles in mass demand.

In the period remaining before the end of the year collectives of associations and enterprises in all sectors of industry must substantially increase the rate of growth of output in order to ensure the successful completion of plan targets and pledges adopted for 1981 and create a reliable base for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of 5-year plan targets.

DELAYS IN FOOD INDUSTRY PROJECTS CRITICIZED

PM230907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed "'Economic Review": "Food Industry Construction Projects"]

[Text] The country's construction and installation organizations are called upon to pay an important role in resolving the food program outlined by the 26th party congress. It is on their coordinated work that the timely commissioning of new capacities in the food sectors of industry depends. "On the most valuable food products and improving their quality," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress. "This demands that processing industry capacities be developed and equipped with modern, high-productivity equipment."

In the course of implementing the program outlined by the "Basic Guidelines" construction and installation workers will have to commission this year alone 165 new facilities for the production of sugar, confectionery and baked goods, macaroni, canned vegetables and fruits, vegetable oil, beer and nonalcoholic drinks and other food products.

Leading collectives are coping successfully with the set tasks. Many construction projects have already been completed on or ahead of schedule. Thus the Rostov bakery and the Lvov brewery are in production, the primary winemaking plant on the Gyanzha Sovkhoz, Azerbaijan SSR, is starting to process the 1981 harvest and the Kiev plant is producing malt. All the 25 facilities planned for the first 6 months have been commissioned.

Success has been achieved primarily thanks to the concentration of construction collectives' efforts and material resources on the projects scheduled for commissioning, and to the development of socialist competition according to the "worker baton" method and of precise collaboration among all the participants in construction. That is the way the collectives of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction's Astrakhanpromstroy trust and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work's Volgoproimontazh trust organize their work in constructing a baked goods and confectionery combine in Astrakhan. Taking the "worker baton" principle as the basis of their work, the participants in construction ensured that their associates were brought in to perform their jobs ahead of the official time table. Weekly and daily planning has been introduced at the construction site. By monitoring the course of the work, the local party and Soviet organs have been able to secure great executive discipline from every collective and coordination between all the components of the construction conveyor. The commissions of the complex was planned for the fourth quarter, but the complex came into operation ahead of schedule.

Many examples of similar efficient work could be cited. But we would like to draw attention to something else. Hundreds of millions of rubles have been earmarked this year for construction and installation work on food industry projects. Although the figure is sizeable, it constitutes only three to six percent of construction ministries' total volume of work.

Therefore it is entirely within their ability. However, a lag of more than R20 million-worth of construction and installation work was allowed to occur in the January-August period. This happened because of the interruptions in rhythm at a number of laggard construction projects, including projects scheduled for commissioning. Thus work is behind schedule at the Zolotukhskiy sugar refinery (Kurskaya Oblast), the Kazanskiy confectionery factory, the oil extraction plant in the city of Kasan, Uzbek SSR, the Yefremoyskiy glucose syrup combine (Tulskaya Oblast) and the Cheboksary and Sverdlovsk confectionary factories.

An analysis of the reasons in each specific instance provides cogent evidence that the failures to keep to schedule could have been avoided. In particular, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction failed to monitor the construction of primary winemaking plants in Kaushany and Bulboka and a sugar refinery in Brichany. Work on constructing an oil and fat combine in Beltsy (all these places are in the Moldavian SSR), the Simferopol brewery and other projects has not been organized efficiently enough.

Take one project. USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises sub-units are behind schedule with the Shumikhinskiy bakery (Kurskaya oblast). The reason why they are behind schedule is that only about a dozen of the 200 men supposed, according to the design, to be carrying out the work are actually working at present on the construction project. Ye. Rozembaum, chief of the Kurgant'yazhstroy association, is promising to concentrate the planned number of workers on the project only by the end of September. Meanwhile only 20 percent of the planned amount of construction and installation work has been undertaken.

The situation is similar at certain other projects. Thus considerably fewer people than planned are engaged in constructing the Yefremoyskiy glucose syrup combine, the Simferopol brewery, the oil and fat combine in Beltsy and the sugar refinery in Brichany. Yet on the whole the construction organizations are by and large up to strength and their number of workers is in line with the year's construction program.

So what is the problem? There is no mystery. It is the shameful old practice of dissipating resources and seeking to fulfill the plan in terms of "gross output." But for the crucial tasks to be coped with, manpower and material resources must be concentrated right now on the projects scheduled for commissioning and the end result--a finished project capable of producing output--must be efficiently secured.

Construction readiness is poor at many projects scheduled for commissioning. Yet the demands on the level of construction readiness at food enterprises are particularly high: Unless "clean" floors are ready in shops and finishing work is complete, the installation workers called upon to "pack" the project with equipment, electrical appliances and means of automation cannot embark on their complex and labor-intensive job.

Success depends to a great extent on how smoothly clients' connections with suppliers of industrial equipment and with USSR Gosnab organizations supplying subassemblies are organized. Today, unfortunately, certain construction projects have still not received their full complement of metal structures and industrial equipment. The Cheboksary confectionery factory project, for instance, is short of 70 items of industrial equipment, about 3 km of pipes and 700 various items of hardware. The picture is similar at the Shumikhinskiy bakery, the Astrakhan canning plant and a number of other projects. This is the consequence of the late placing of orders and the lack of coordination between equipment delivery dates and the dates for the commissioning of projects. These miscalculations are now making themselves felt.

The leaders of construction ministries and client ministries must, in the time remaining before the projects are commissioned, supply the sites with the full quantity of all the requisite materials and eliminate the backlog of equipment deliveries.

It is also important to increase the pace of construction work and to give installation workers engaged in finishing operations an earlier opportunity to come in and do their job. There is still time to complete all the food industry projects planned for commissioning in 1981.

It is the duty of all participants in the creation of new food industry capacities--construction workers, installation workers, clients--to fulfill with honor the high socialist pledges adopted for the first year of the 5-year plan and to make a fitting contribution to implementing the country's food program.

PAVLODAR-CHIMKENT PIPELINE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

WA241314 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 September publishes on page 1 a 100-word report on the completion ahead of schedule of the first 1,000 km of the 1,600 km Pavlodar-Chimkent oil pipeline, which will carry oil from the West Siberian fields to the Chimkent petroleum refinery scheduled to begin operating in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

BRIEFS

OIL EXTRACTION--Nizhnevartovsk oilmen extracted 150 million tons of oil so far this year, the same quantity as was produced in the first 9 months of last year. Above-plan oil extraction for this year amounts to 950,000 tons. This is the best result among the associations in Tyumenskaya Oblast. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81 LD]

CSA JANUARY-AUGUST LIVESTOCK FIGURES REVIEWED

PM230857 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38 Signed to Press 14 Sep 81 p 19

[Unattributed "Review for January-August": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of livestock raising on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-August 1981.

The pasturing period is the most favorable time for increasing milk and meat production. However, the prolonged drought in many regions had an adverse impact on the results of the stockmen's work. Now, after abundant rain, grasses have grown well everywhere and other crops on the green production line are developing rapidly. This has given the farms an opportunity to improve livestock feeding. Leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are striving to produce as much output as possible on the basis of cheap green fodder.

I. Output of Livestock Products

In January-August this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the output of livestock products:

Indicator	January-August 1981	January-August 1981 as Per- centage of January-August 1980
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight)		
--thousand tons	9,814	102
including:		
Cattle	5,724	100.1
Pigs	2,426	108
Sheep and goats	515	99.9
Poultry	1,149	109
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	45,365	97
Average milk yield per cow--kilograms	1,606	97
Hens eggs--millions	31,980	106
Average egg yield per laying hen--number of eggs	139	101

It is evident from these figures that in the last 8 months meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased slightly compared with the same period of 1980. The gross milk yield was 3 percent down on last year. At the same time dairy unit workers in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian SSRs secured an increase in the output of this product.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 1,875 million eggs in January-August 1981 compared with January-August 1980. An increase in the output of this product took place on the farms of all the union republics except Turkmenistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Type of Product Purchased	Purchased in January-August 1981	January-August 1981 as Per- centage of January-August 1980
Livestock and poultry (live weight)-- thousand tons	9,505	103
Milk--thousand tons	38,993	99.1
Eggs--millions	30,079	106

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in the period indicated increased by 249,000 tons compared with January-August last year. The farms sold cattle with an average weight of 353 kg, while the average weight of pigs was 102 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down 346,000 tons. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Voronezhskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and other oblasts increased their sales of these products.

Egg procurement in January-August 1981 increased by 1,699 million eggs compared with January-August 1980. The greatest increase in procurements of this product was secured on the farms of the Tadzhik, Kirgiz and Ukrainian SSRs. At the same time farms in the Turkmen SSR reduced their sales of eggs to the state. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningradskaya, Murmanskaya, Novgorodskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts, the Mordovskaya ASSR, Irkutskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Kurganskaya and Permskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and Chelyabinskaya, Omskaya, Yaroslavl'skaya, Vladimirskaia and Ryazanskaya Oblasts.

III. Production and Procurements of Livestock Products by Union Republics

January-August 1981 as percentage of January-August 1980

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	102	97	106	103	99.1	106
RSFSR	103	96	106	104	97	106
including:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	100.5	89.2	106.9	100.7	88	106
Ukrainian SSR	99.9	99.8	107	100.9	99.2	107
Belorussian SSR	98	91	105	99.7	103	105
Uzbek SSR	106	106	106	106	106	105
Kazakh SSR	105	99.6	107	105	106	106
Georgian SSR	108	99	103	106	98	105
Azerbaijan SSR	105	105	105	109	104	105
Lithuanian SSR	104	98	104	104	123	101
Moldavian SSR	82	100.4	107	79	99	104
Latvian SSR	102	96	106	100.6	95	105
Kirgiz SSR	101	99	109	104	100.8	109
Tadzhik SSR	101	100.4	115	104	101	115
Armenian SSR	98	103	102	97	107	102
Turkmen SSR	98	105	96	102	111	97
Estonian SSR	99.7	100.1	102	99.4	100.6	102

In addition, in January-August 1981 1,623,000 tons of milk and 354,000 tons of livestock were purchased from the population's personal plots.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 September 1981 there were 92.7 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 477,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows had reached 29.8 million, an increase of 53,000. The pig population was 58.6 million, or 432,000 more compared with the same date last year. There were 133.6 million sheep and goats, which is 156,000 fewer than on 1 September 1980. The number of poultry was 720.9 million, an increase of 23 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except the RSFSR, Georgia and Armenia. Pig numbers also increased on the farms of nearly all the union republics, except Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Latvia. The sheep and goat population increased on the farms of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Estonia.

Poultry numbers increased on farms in most of the union republics, except Kirgizia and Turkmenistan. The greatest increase in poultry numbers (13-19 percent) was achieved on the farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Armenia.

Farms are now preparing the livestock units for the approaching winter period everywhere. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are paying particular attention to the organization of the operation of fodder shops and other equipment. It is also important to transport as much of the fodder procured as possible to permanent storage sites, to ensure strict accounting for all fodder and to elaborate a plan for its monthly expenditure. This will make it possible to ensure the maximum output with the least possible expenditure of fodder.

CSA REPORTS FALL HARVEST PROGRESS, WEATHER PROBLEMS

Fall Harvest Report

LD232314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration has issued a report on the progress of autumn work on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The report notes that by the beginning of the third 10-day period of September, winter crops occupied more than 26 million hectares. A considerable part of that area was sown at the same time as the application of mineral fertilizer. The winter-crop sowing plan has been fulfilled on the farms of Belorussia, Lithuania, the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals and Siberia. Sowing is now in progress in the south of the European part of the country and in the republics of the Caucasus and Central Asia; 52.5 million hectares of fields have been plowed in readiness for the coming summer crop sowing. This work is proceeding with most success in Bashkirskaya ASSR and in the Ulyanovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts.

The reaping and threshing of grain crops is approaching its conclusion. Their large-scale harvesting is now under way in Siberia, where machine operators are working hard to complete this work by the end of September. In the past week grain crops have been harvested on 2 million hectares.

Rain Slows Harvesting

LD232304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The grain harvest is nearing completion on the country's farms. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 21 September grain and pulse crops had been reaped on an area in excess of 113 million hectares--94 percent of the plan. The rain and cold winds of the past week have slowed the rate of harvesting work. Harvesting of rice and corn for grain is in full swing and mass harvesting of industrial crops is under way. Cotton growers are working productively. The sugar beet harvest is in progress. Much attention is being given to laying-in the harvest at storage areas.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD232330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Grain crops have been threshed over the past week on 2 million hectares of the fields of the collective and state farms of the Russian Federation. This has been reported by the Central Statistical Administration of the republic. On the whole the grain crops remain to be harvested in West and East Siberia. In the opinion of specialists from the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture it is now necessary to apply additional efforts here in order to complete both the reaping and the threshing in the next few days before the onset of bad weather. There are chances of doing this. In the farms of the eastern regions of the Russian Federation the plan for winter sowing has been overfulfilled. At present the plowing of winter fallow is underway here. This work is proceeding in the republic on the whole at fairly good pace. More than 40 million hectares of fields have already been plowed. This is 58 percent of the whole volume of work.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 23 Sep

LD240314 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The grain harvest is drawing to a close. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on 113 million hectares. That is 94 percent of the plan. Threshing has been carried out on about 112 million hectares which is 99 percent of the cut area. The harvest has been completed by the machine operators of Kazakhstan. Now mass rice harvesting is in progress. In the Ukraine, in Kazakhstan, Moldavia and the North Caucasus, the corn harvest continues. In Uzbekistan this work has been successfully completed and the harvest of corn has been a good one. In oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region and the Volga area the sunflower harvest is under way. The harvest of this crop is continuing in the North Caucasus, Moldavia and in the Ukraine. Machine operators are carrying out the sugar beet harvest considerably faster than last year. However, in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and certain other oblasts a gap has formed between digging the beets and transporting them to factories. In the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus the cotton harvest is in progress. It is being carried out most rapidly in Azerbaijan. The collective and state farms of the country are continuing to harvest potatoes and vegetables, to sow winter crops and to plow fields for the spring sowing. (1000 GMT)

Belorussian sovkhozes and kolkhozes have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain crops to the state. A total of 1,800,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to elevators, including winter rye totalling over 850,000 tons, which is 211,000 tons in excess of plan. All oblasts have fulfilled planned tasks in grain crops procurement. Farms in the Minskaya Oblast have sold 386,000 tons of grain to the state; Lipetskaya Oblast, 330,000 tons; Mogilevskaya Oblast, 285,000 tons; Gomelskaya Oblast, 278,000 tons; Grodnenskaya Oblast, 270,000 tons; Brestskaya Oblast, 251,000 tons. (1800 GMT)

The entire range of autumn field work is continuing on the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The Central Statistical Administration has published figures on this work. Specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture, who commented on the statistical data at our request, noted that the grain harvest was carried out early, for the most part. However, grain crops still have to be cleared from several million hectares in Siberia. The utmost effort must now be made there in order to carry out this work before the onset of wet autumn weather. The harvest of late crops is underway in the country. Rice has been threshed on half the total area. Combines will go to the rice paddies in the Far East shortly. The area allocated to rice there is the largest in the country. The rice growers of Kazakhstan are closest to completing the harvest at the present time. In the country as a whole more than 1 million hectares of corn--one-third of the total--has been cleared. A good grain crop has been grown there. Mass digging of sugar beet is in progress. A significant part of the work on the sugarbeet plantations has been carried out in the Russian Federation and Moldavia. Digging up of the roots began in Belorussia last week. The harvest of sunflower for seed is in progress in six union republics. It has been threshed on roughly one-seventh of the total area. Sowing of winter crops is now in progress in the Central Asian republics. In the country as a whole, this work is being carried out this year in an organized fashion. Winter crops already occupy more than 26 million hectares. Many farms have overfulfilled the plan for the sowing of winter crops. (2300 GMT)

CPCU'S KUNAYEV TOURS KAZAKH AGRICULTURAL AREAS

LD232034 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] On 17 September the Balkhash area was visited by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who acquainted himself with the course of agricultural work.

Comrade Kunayev was accompanied on his visit by Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom, and Belyakov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

KISELEV ON NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL CADRE TRAINING

LD231703 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Measures to improve the selection, placing and education of management cadres of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were debated today at a plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. In the report and speeches by Kiselev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and other participants in the plenum, it was noted that the party committees and administrative and agricultural organs have accumulated positive experience in this important matter. Each farm now has on average 25 specialists, a third of whom have higher education. A large group of talented organizers of production has been trained.

At the same time it was stressed that the rate of development of agriculture in the republic is still below the plan tasks and the possibilities which exist. Specialists at a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to achieve any significant improvement of the standard of land cultivation, animal husbandry, or strengthening the fodder base. Many farms make inefficient use of resources and are running at a loss.

There is crucial significance, the speakers noted, in consolidating all the production subsections in the countryside with highly qualified cadres. The plenum set practical tasks for the republican ministries and departments, on whose activities the training and education of cadres largely depends. Party and trade union organizations, administrative and economic organs, must demand more of the specialists and make fuller use of the experience of leading farms.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES PLENUM ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

LD232030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Leningradskiy Obkom today discussed the tasks of party, administrative and economic organs in further increasing the output of livestock products by means of strengthening the fodder base, in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev.

It was noted in the report delivered by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and in other speeches, that the people of Leningradskaya Oblast have carried out major qualitative changes in agriculture. They have stepped up work to intensify production. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, deliveries of milk to the state rose by 20 percent, meat by 28 percent and eggs by 63 percent.

In making a very precise assessment of what has been achieved, the participants in the plenum stressed that the oblast has real opportunities to fully supply animal husbandry with all types of high-quality fodder during the current 5-year plan.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PUBLISHES USTINOV YELNYA SPEECH

PM231315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[TASS report on speech delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, at 18 September ceremony in Yelnya: "Combat Order for City of the Guards Glory"]

[Text] Yelnya (Smolenskaya Oblast), 18 Sep--The streets and squares of the ancient Russian city of Yelnya were festively arrayed. A ceremonial meeting of working people of Yelninskiy Rayon and the city of Yelnya was held here today devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Guards and the presentation of the Order of the Patriotic War, first class, to the city of Yelnya.

War veterans, those who participated in the liberation of Yelna, leading production workers and representatives of oblast and city party, Soviet and public organizations assembled in the Palace of Culture.

To the strains of a military march, the glory-covered combat banners of the first guards divisions were carried into the auditorium. The ceremony was declared open.

Those taking part in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The floor was given to Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov's Speech

Today, D.F. Ustinov said, the Soviet people are honoring Yelnya, one of the oldest cities on Russian soil. The courage and staunchness displayed by the city's defenders during the Great Patriotic War, the working people's active participation in the partisan movement and their successes in economic and cultural building have been marked by the Order of the Patriotic War, first class.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, D.F. Ustinov cordially congratulated the city and rayon working people on the motherland's lofty award, and conveyed warm congratulations from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the minister said, traveled throughout the entire war from its first day to its last along the arduous frontline roads. Our motherland's impressive successes in communist building and in the struggle for social progress and peace are inextricably linked with the name of L.I. Brezhnev. Leonid Ilich sends the people of Yelnya and all people of Smolenskaya Oblast wishes for their good health, prosperity and new successes in their creative work.

D.F. Ustinov recalled that Yelnya's history contains many glorious testimonies of unbending patriotism and military exploits to the glory of the fatherland. Over the course of eight centuries Yelnya has frequently risen up with the entire people to defend Russian land and bar the way to foreign invaders. In the harsh year of 1941 the ancient city added to its glory--the Soviet Guards were born at its walls.

It was 3 weeks after fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the USSR that fierce fighting was unleashed in the Smolensk region against the enemy's shock concentrations, the minister continued. Mortal danger hung over the country. Heedless of his losses, the enemy was straining toward Moscow, intending to capture it before the fall. But here on land which had been Russian since time immemorial, he met with a mighty rebuff. The heroic battle against the enemy's superior forces lasted 60 days and nights near Smolensk and Yelnya, Yartsevo and Dukhovshchina.

During the fighting in the Yelnya region the enemy succeeded in creating a bridgehead which the fascist strategists counted on using for the assault against Moscow. To this end they formed a large concentration. The supreme high command headquarters assigned the task of its elimination to the troops of the reserve front under the command of G.K. Zhukov. The task was carried out successfully. During the offensive the troops of the 24th Army under the command of Army General K.I. Rakutin purged the city of the occupiers on 6 September. This victory inspired the servicemen and the entire people.

The Yelnya offensive operation was a component of the Smolensk fighting as a result of which a telling blow was dealt to Hitler's "blitzkrieg" plan. This was the prologue to the defeat of the German fascist troops near Moscow.

The 100th, 127th, 153d and 161st infantry divisions commanded by Maj Gen I.N. Russiyanov, Col A.Z. Akimenko, Maj Gen N.A. Gagen and Col P.F. Moskvitin displayed courage and valor, persistence and staunchness, discipline and organization and a high degree of military skill in the fighting at Yelnya. On 18 September 1941 these formations were the first in our armed forces to have conferred on them the title of guards formations, and a week later the 107th and 120th infantry divisions under the command of Col P.V. Mironov and Maj Gen K.I. Petrov, which had taken part in Yelnya's liberation, became guards divisions.

Speaking of the birth of the Soviet Guards, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that by their "combat deeds they had won the right to bear this lofty name."

It is significant that it is precisely now when our country is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Guards that the combat order has begun to shine on the banner of the city near which the guards were born in the fighting!

Our guards, the speaker continued, are the flower of the armed forces of the land of the soviets. They have incorporated the best traditions of the Russian guards regiments which defeated the enemies under the leadership of A.V. Suvorov and M.I. Kutuzov. They have inherited the legendary glory of the Red Guards of 1917 and the fighters in the Civil War. During the Great Patriotic War the guards units, ships, formations and groupings served as a model of staunchness and courage and high combat morale and military skill. They were the first to break through to the aggressor's lair--Berlin--in the victorious May of 1945.

The guards are men of lofty duty. They are men in whose nature boundless devotion to the party, people and motherland merges with the irreproachable mastery of weapons and their skillful use in battle. That is what the frontline guards were like. That is what the present day guardsmen are like. They are worthily carrying on from the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, their fathers and grandfathers. This was convincingly reaffirmed by the recent "Zapad-81" exercises. In a situation as close as possible to a real combat situation the guards formations, units and ships operated skillfully and successfully resolved the tasks set them. In brief, comrades, the guards traditions--traditions of selfless service to the fatherland--are living and multiplying!

Today, on this bright, festive day, we recall with special gratitude those who 40 years ago fought heroically for the freedom and independence of the Soviet land. We shall not forget the patriotic achievements of the Smolensk working people. In the first months of the war alone they gave the armed forces a reinforcement sufficient for the formation of two entire armies. And with what selflessness those who remained at their workplaces at the lathes and on the kolkhozes labored for victory!

The enemy succeeded in temporarily occupying Smolenskaya Oblast and recapturing Yelnya. But he could not bring the Soviet people to their knees. The Smolensk area was one of the biggest centers of the nationwide struggle in the enemy's rear lines.

In the summer of 1943 the Soviet Army liberated your city. It is symbolic that this time too the guards played a decisive part. With their rapid strikes the guards formations under the command of Generals K.P. Trubnikov and A.S. Burdeynny, in collaboration with other troops formations and the partisans, defeated the invaders.

The honorary title of "Yelnya" was awarded to the rifle divisions of Maj Gen A.T. Stuchenko and Col A.G. Babayan, the tank crews of Cols M.T. Shevchnko, S.K. Nesterov and I.P. Kalinin, and the armored regiment of Lt Col P.A. Losik--now an armored troops marshal--who distinguished themselves in the fighting for Yelnya. A number of the city's liberators were awarded the title of honorary citizen of Yelnya. They included a former private in the 1st Guards Rifle Division, Aleksandr Ivanovich Sashko.

The natives of your city fought bravely on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. About 3,000 of them were awarded combat orders and medals. Some 14 men became heroes of the Soviet Union and 2 became bearers of the Order of Glory of all three classes.

The exploits of the Soviet Army servicemen, partisans and underground fighters and rear service workers during the past war will not fade over the centuries. White-haired veterans, bearers of combat orders and medals, heroes of the fighting for Yelnya and soldiers of the Great Patriotic War are present here today. They worthily fulfilled their duty to the motherland and won the entire people's deep respect. Good health and great happiness to you, dear frontline soldiers!

Many of the participants in the Great Patriotic War are no longer alive. But the Soviet people will never forget their heroism. The monument to the first guards erected in your city's combat glory square serves as the embodiment of their imperishable memory. We will always remember all those who laid down their lives in defending the eternal flame of life. Their courage and love for the motherland serves as an example to future generations.

Eternal glory to the dead heroes! I ask you to honor their memory with a minute's silence. (All rise. A minute of silence)

Having driven the invaders from their land, the Yelnya people restored the city by their selfless labor and made it richer and more beautiful. Together with the entire country you are now implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Like all working people of Smolenskaya Oblast you can see for yourselves the great attention the party and government pay to the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Much has already been done, but a great deal still has to be done to ensure that your not very generous land provides stable and abundant harvests. The main thing is to make better use of the land, equipment and fertilizers and to obtain the greatest possible return from the resources invested.

"Work like the guards on the guards' land!"--this slogan is being affirmed increasingly broadly and convincingly by the patriotic deeds of those taking part in socialist competition. The best workers include worker V.I. Khodorovskiy and seamstress G.Ye. Belova. They have marked the 40th anniversary of the Soviet guards by fulfilling their annual plans. Lathe operator I.N. Romanenkov, driver S.M. Vodnev, milkmaid N.I. Yakusheva and many others are setting an example of shock creative labor.

They all deserve the kindest words of recognition and gratitude. Special note must be made of the fine young people who by their selfless labor are making a tremendous contribution to the solution of tasks of communist building.

The Yelnya people are living and working at the same strenuous rhythm as the entire country. They know not only how to work well but also how to really enjoy their leisure. Their spiritual life is becoming richer with every passing year. The annual music festivals you hold at the birthplace of the great Russian composer Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka are becoming increasingly renowned in the country.

Alongside the successes in the socioeconomic development of the city and rayon there are also shortcomings and as yet unresolved problems. But you also have major reserves for fulfilling and overfulfilling the state targets. They must be put into operation. It is primarily a case of increasing labor productivity in industry and agriculture. The most important task is to increase the yield of fields and the productivity of livestock units. Of key significance are questions of enhancing the effectiveness of political educational work and forming in the younger generation the readiness and ability for selfless labor for the benefit of the motherland and the defense of its sacred frontiers.

D.F. Ustinov voiced the conviction that workers of the city and countryside would honorably implement all the plans outlined in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Soviet people are having to resolve the tasks of communist building in a complex international situation, the minister went on. The assessment of that situation given by the 26th CPSU Congress received new confirmation during the meetings in the Crimea and Moscow between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states. No task is more important today than that of preserving peace and curbing the arms race. The peace program for the eighties formulated by our Leninist party's 26th congress has met with warm support among all the planet's progressive forces.

The peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is in contrast to the line of the bellicose forces of world reaction headed by American imperialism. These forces' actions have seriously exacerbated the international political climate and sharply aggravated the world situation.

The United States, implementing an imperialist policy, seeks to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Under cover of the myth of a "Soviet military threat" it is whipping up the arms race and increasing appropriations for military purposes. By adopting the decision to produce neutron weapons, the United States has raised still further the pitch of the international situation.

The military expenditure of the other NATO countries is being increased under pressure from Washington. Preparations for the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe are being forced through. Efforts are being made to extend the sphere of operation of existing aggressive blocs and to create new ones.

Japan is being drawn increasingly into the orbit of U.S. militarist preparations.

The continuing rapprochement between China and the most bellicose forces of imperialism represents a serious danger to the cause of peace. The United States is urging China to further exacerbate the international situation, extend its participation in the undeclared war organized by the imperialists against Afghanistan, and perpetrate military provocations against the countries of Indochina.

The imperialists are continuing to step up the political and economic pressure on the socialist community countries. They are striving by every means to undermine the foundations of their social system. Western attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of People's Poland continue.

Broad public circles in many countries, aware of the scale of the growing threat to universal peace, are resisting the adventurist policy of the United States and its accomplices. The peace-loving course of the USSR and the other socialist community countries are receiving increasingly strong support from the people in all countries and continents.

A great international response was aroused by our country's appeal for the renunciation of the creation of new, more terrible types of weapons. This appeal reflects the Soviet Union's unswerving adherence to the cause of peace and the peoples' security. This adherence flows from the very nature of socialism, and let nobody take this for weakness on our part. If the aggressive circles of imperialism nevertheless take the risk of gambling on new weapons, then, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stated, we "will not be indifferent to the appearance of such weapons in the arsenals of the United States and other NATO members. If this happens, the Soviet Armed Forces will possess an appropriate counterweight to such weapons."

The Communist Party and the Soviet state will continue to fight with unswerving firmness and persistence for peace and the ending of the extremely dangerous arms race. Acting in harmony and coordination with the fraternal socialist countries, we will continue to spare no effort in the struggle for detente and the prevention of a new war. But precisely because we want to live beneath a peaceful sky, we treasure our country's defense capability and maintain high combat readiness in the army and navy. The great Lenin instructed us to do so. We devoutly fulfill these instructions.

The party and people have entrusted the Soviet Armed Forces with a responsible task--that of ensuring the socialist fatherland's reliable security. We have all we need to do this. Through the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential has been created--a firm material base for the defense might of the Soviet state.

Our army and navy are constantly equipped with top-grade hardware and weapons. We have highly trained military cadres and remarkable personnel. Soviet servicemen--from the private soldier to the marshal--are ardent patriots and committed internationalists. They are always ready to fulfill their duty with honor and reliably defend the great gains of socialism.

Finally, we have a special kind of weapon which the imperialist aggressors do not and cannot have. This is the high morals of the Soviet people and their indestructible cohesion around the Communist Party. The might of this weapon grows and strengthens from year to year!

Soviet servicemen spare no efforts to justify the lofty trust of the party and people. They persistently increase their ideological tempering, improve their military skill and maintain combat readiness at a level which ensures a fitting rebuff for any aggressor.

All Soviet people unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. It expresses the vital interests, innermost thoughts and hopes of our people. This is its inexhaustible source of strength and vitality and the reliable guarantee of its successful implementation.

Just as small rivers run into great ones, so the Yelnya people's selfless labor merges into the great nationwide struggle to build communism. Their labor has been assessed at its worth by the motherland.